

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 OCTOBER 1982

Lebanon

Withdrawal of Foreign Forces -- A Phalangist Party delegation met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus in talks believed to have dealt with the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, Monte Carlo radio revealed. Sources in Damascus cited by QNA affirmed that official Syrian-Lebanese negotiations on the withdrawal of Syrian forces are expected to begin after President Amin al-Jumayyil's forthcoming visit to Damascus and other Arab capitals. PLO Information Department Chief Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh announced in Damascus that during Al-Jumayyil's Arab tour, the Lebanese president will meet with the Palestinian leadership to discuss Palestinian-Lebanese relations, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. However, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio said Al-Jumayyil will not make a personal tour of Arab states, but will instead send special representatives to Arab capitals.

UNIFIL Troops Killed -- Three Irish UNIFIL soldiers were killed in an attack by unidentified persons in the central sector of southern Lebanon, Beirut radio reported citing the UN spokesman in Jerusalem.

Relations With Israel -- President al-Jumayyil has refused to meet with any Israeli figure since his election as president, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio spoke of a "rapid degeneration" in Lebanese-Israeli relations.

Israel

West Bank, Sharon Remarks -- Arab youths demonstrated and caused disturbances in Nabulus, Ramallah and the Ad-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem, according to Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon told Gush Emunim settlers near Janin that massive settlement all over Judaea and Samaria is the best response to various plans that "outsiders" are trying to foist on Israel, THE JERUSALEM POST reported. Sharon subsequently announced to Herut Party youth members that President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan was prepared by the U.S. administration long before Israel began its "Peace for Galilee" campaign and was "due to be imposed upon us in any event," IDF radio reported.

El Al Dispute -- Ben-Gurion Airport was reopened to air traffic on 28 October after its closure the previous day because of the blockage of the runways by El Al workers and their families, Jerusalem radio reported. The workers evacuated the airport overnight in response to a request by the Cabinet and the Histadrut, who will resume negotiations over El Al's future on 31 October, the radio said.

Egyptian-Israeli Relations

MENA reported that a meeting was held at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry on 27 October to discuss the Tabah issue and the Egyptian strategy for solving the problem based both on the stand prepared by Egyptian experts and on the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. Meanwhile, the Tel Aviv daily YEDI'OT AHARONOT reported that Israel and Egypt have appealed to the command headquarters of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers to act to prevent infiltrations from Egypt into Israeli territory. The Egypt-Israel Joint Military Committee is working continuously to maintain cooperation between the two countries, the paper added.

Arab Committee

The Syrian paper TISHRIN criticized the seven-member Arab delegation for showing a positive attitude toward the Reagan plan during its visit to Washington and for failing to firmly adhere to the Fes summit resolutions, SANA reported. Earlier, SPA revealed that the committee has postponed its visit to London.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian and Iraqi military communiqués, broadcast by Tehran and Baghdad radios respectively, reported continuing exchanges of fire on various battlefronts. Baghdad reported that 59 Iranians were killed during clashes in the central sector on 26 October and that enemy artillery shelled Basra, Khanaqin and Mandali, destroying some homes. Iranian forces heavily damaged Iraqi oil installations in the western border areas on 26 October, IRNA reported.

Libya

Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi held "cordial" talks in Beijing with Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Deng Xiaoping, XINHUA reported.

Oman-PDRY Agreement

Oman and the PDRY signed an agreement to normalize relations, Kuwaiti radio reported. Details of the agreement will be announced on 15 November following ratification by the two capitals. According to KUNA and WAKH, leading participants in the talks, which were sponsored by Kuwait and the UAE under the auspices of the GCC, praised the spirit in which the talks were held and voiced optimism for future Gulf relations.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT: REAGAN FAILED TO KEEP WORD OF HONOR

LD272224 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Interview granted by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to unidentified correspondent during brief 26 October visit to Algeria -- recorded]

[Question] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], (?can you talk to us about) your conversation with President of the Republic Brother Chadli Bendjedid (?and other Algerian leaders) this evening?

[Answer] My talks with the brother president were of the greatest importance and crucial to a large extent, because they embraced all the sensitive issues and current developments in the Arab area and the Palestinian arena. They included a number of basic matters, foremost of which is the current Israeli military buildup in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon. They also included the intensive Arab political moves based on the resolutions adopted at the Fes conference and the work of the seven-man committee, both the one that went to the United States and the United Kingdom and the one that will visit France, the Soviet Union and China. [as heard]

Our talks, naturally, also included a number of bilateral issues because, as is well-known, we are linked with Algeria, its president, party, people and government, by strong and firm ties which we cherish and which we are always eager to strengthen and develop. At the same time, we managed during these meetings to discuss with the brother president the conditions of our forces here. As I said previously, I have received from the president every response to all the questions we raised in connection with strengthening our forces on Algerian soil.

[Question] Brother Abu 'Ammar, what is your view of the current Arab situation in light of your tour of a number of Arab states and your meetings with a number of Arab presidents and kings?

[Answer] There is no doubt, (?as I said this morning), that our Arab area is passing through a serious state (?notwithstanding) the fateful challenges confronting us in more than one arena; this (?volcano) began in Beirut and escalated in intensity during the battles which took place in Lebanon. It will continue in our area until we reach Jerusalem, God willing. This is an important thing. What happened in Lebanon was not Palestinian or Lebanese but something which concerns all the masses of our Arab nations, its present and future generations.

[Question] Abu 'Ammar, there have been many (?questions) about the nature of the relationship between the Palestinian Revolution and Jordan, particularly after your visit to Jordan and your talks with King Husayn and Jordanian officials? (?What is) your view of this relationship with Jordan?

[Answer] Well, I would like to say this is one of the important matters which have been under debate in the Palestinian arena since we left Jordan in 1970-71. I would like to remind my brothers that during the summit conference in Algeria in 1973, directly after the 1973 war, a resolution was issued saying that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative and the Jordanian delegation was the delegation which was recognized in Algiers. [sentence as heard]

Afterward, the Rabat summit was held in 1974. At that conference a unanimous resolution was approved, which stated that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this connection, I must remind my brothers that during the voting on this resolution I intervened at the secret meeting and said that, in the name of the Palestinian revolutionaries and in the name of our Palestinian people, I was prepared to set up the best and closest relations of unity between Palestine and Jordan when Palestine is liberated.

I repeated these words to King Husayn during my recent meeting with him, particularly when King Husayn raised two questions: The first was a federal union and afterward he spoke at another meeting about a confederal union. In this connection, I was outspoken with him. That is, that the Palestinians -- whose blood has flowed like an unceasing waterfall for the 18 years of their revolution, and prior to that through their tragedy -- cannot accept a substitute homeland or a substitute nationality. I told him: We welcome confederal relations between two independent states, a Palestinian state and a Jordanian state. We as Palestinians are unionists, and I welcome not only a unionist relationship with Jordan but also any unionist relationship with any Arab country.

[Question] Brother Abu 'Ammar, what is the PLO's attitude toward the seven-man committee formed at the Fes summit, which visited Washington, and the latter's refusal to receive the delegation or our representative, who was affiliated to the committee?

[Answer] I am not (?all that interested in this) and not so concerned whether it was received or not. What (?caused us) pain was that Reagan could not uphold the word of honor which he gave me before I left Beirut. He signed an agreement and an undertaking. When the personal envoy of President Reagan, Philip Habib, signed, he did not sign in his own name but in the name of President Reagan. (?These people could not keep the word of honor they had written. If I had expected him to meet our representative I would have been very stupid indeed. [Words indistinct] I knew that he would (?not be received) but I insisted to my brothers that I wanted to send the delegation so that I could reveal to those who are building sandcastles with regard to the United States that it is no use. As 'Abd an-Nasir said: What has been taken by force will not be recovered except by force. Believe me, Reagan's proposals would not have even been made had it not been for those heroic battles we fought in Lebanon and Beirut. One does not win things by merely wishing, one has to fight for them.

'ARAFAT SAID READY TO ACCEPT CONFEDERATION

JN280611 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, has reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is ready to accept a confederation between Jordan and the future Palestinian state. WAFA has also cited 'Arafat as saying that King Husayn of Jordan has reaffirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that he, King Husayn, will not speak on behalf of the Palestinians.

The Palestinian leader, according to WAFA, made these statements in Algiers the day before yesterday.

ARAB LIBERATION FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT

JN261512 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Oct (INA) -- The Arab Liberation Front [ALF] Central Committee has condemned the Syrian regime's interference in the PLO's internal affairs and its attempts to dismember the Palestinian ranks and weaken the PLO. The Central Committee reiterated its commitment to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, stressing that the front will continue its struggle within the PLO's executive and legislative bodies in order to confront the deviationist currents which have emerged since the Beirut battle.

The Central Committee has reaffirmed its pledge to remain in the same trench with Iraq against the Iranian regime's aggression until the Iranian Government responds to the calls aimed at solving the conflict between the two countries on a just and honorable basis.

This came in a statement by an ALF official following the committee's meeting, during which the conferees discussed the Arab and Palestinian situations and the stage that followed the Beirut battle. The following is the text of the statement:

The ALF Central Committee meeting ended on 23 October 1982. During the meeting the conferees discussed the Arab and Palestinian situations and the stage that followed the Beirut battle. The Central Committee thoroughly discussed the situation in the Lebanese arena after the voluntary evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, which was effected to save the steadfast Arab city and its heroic people from the horror of ruination by the most sophisticated and destructive U.S. weapons used by the Nazi Zionist forces.

The ALF noted that the Zionist-imperialist plot, which failed despite its invasion of Lebanon and the attempt to wipe out the PLO and the rallying of the masses around it, assumed a new shape when the Zionist enemy and its agents committed the ugliest and most horrendous massacres in the Sabra and Shatila camps, victimizing thousands of our people. When these massacres failed to stamp out the spirit of the revolution and steadfastness in the conscience of our Arab Palestinian people, new practices were introduced -- storming operations and quelling and arbitrary acts against the sons of our people in Lebanon.

While warning against the gravity of such massacres against our defenseless masses, the ALF affirms that these crimes would have never been committed had it not been for U.S. collusion. These crimes would have also never been committed had the Palestinian gun been present in the camps.

The ALF Central Committee, while following up the tragic inhumane conditions of the Palestinian strugglers in the detention camps, urges all revolutionary and progressive forces in the Arab homeland and in the world at large to interfere to stop the series of terrorism and oppression against our sons in Lebanon.

While effectively supporting the sons of our steadfast people in the occupied territories, the Central Committee affirms its pledge to forge ahead along the road of armed revolution until victory and until self-determination and sovereignty are attained.

The Central Committee also affirms its pledge to the sons of Palestine that the battle of Beirut will be a new starting point, but with more determination, toward achieving the objectives of our people, to make our revolutionary march more mature, more decisive and more loyal to the sacrifices of the sons of the revolution.

As it follows the Syrian regime's attempts to interfere in the PLO's internal affairs, the ALF announces its commitment to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to the unity of the Palestinian ranks. The ALF calls on all Palestinian revolutionaries and nationalists to close up ranks and remain alert and careful in the face of attempts to dismember the Palestinian ranks and weaken the PLO under the pretexts and arguments of the Syrian regime, which is now outbidding the militant national PLO leadership at a time when this regime continues its suspicious deals with the envoys of the U.S. administration, who are arranging deals between the rulers of Damascus and Tel Aviv.

If the Damascus regime were really concerned about the Palestinian Revolution, it would not have left it to fight alone and it would not have withdrawn its forces from the mountain area [in Lebanon]. If this regime were really concerned over the Palestinian cause, it would have opened Syria's borders to the Palestinian forces so they could fight the enemy and it would have turned the Zionist enemy's invasion of Lebanon into an end of the Zionist entity.

The ALF will continue to struggle within the PLO's legislative and executive bodies and in cooperation with the various militant and nationalist forces and figures in order to face the deviationist currents which have emerged since the Beirut battle and to confront attempts to undermine the PLO from the inside.

The ALF will also struggle in order to further increase the firmness and the ability of the PLO so it can shoulder the responsibilities and perform the duties of the present critical phase and so the PLO can remain the tool of the military and political struggle which would be capable of achieving the Palestinian people's objectives in repatriation, sovereignty and self-determination.

The Central Committee thoroughly discussed the synchronized Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the Iranian regime's attacks on eastern Basra. It also discussed the Iranian regime's determination to continue its aggression against the pan-Arab and socialist Iraq despite heavy losses among the Iranians on the battlefield and internal divisions and rifts inside Iran. The Central Committee also noticed the armament relations among Tehran, Tel Aviv and Damascus.

On this occasion, the ALF reconfirms its principled stand and announces once more that the attack on Iraq is like the attack on Palestine and that the paralyzing of Iraq's potential serves the Zionist enemy and its allies who are benefiting from current Arab weakness and divisions.

Since it is proud of Iraq's victory, steadfastness and historical leadership, represented by Comrade Leader Saddam Husayn, the ALF renews its pledge to Iraq that it will remain in the same trench with Iraq against the aggression of the Iranian regime until the aggressor is deterred and the Iranian regime responds to the calls for establishing the just and honorable peace for which Iraq is calling, a call which has been welcomed by various circles of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization.

ARAB STAND ON PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION CRITICIZED

LD271234 Kuwait KUNA in English 1117 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 27 (KUNA) -- A Palestinian official has criticized the Arab media's subversive attacks on the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In a meeting held Wednesday [at] the PLO office in Kuwait, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine mainstream commandos movement (Fatah) Salah Khalaf, code-named "Abu Iyad", expressed surprise over the attacks of Arab [word indistinct] on the Palestine Revolution.

"The attacks aim at lessening the victory of the Palestinian fighters in the battle against the Israelis in Beirut", Abu Iyad said.

"When I read some of the written articles on the Palestinian fighters, I felt that there is an attempt to [word indistinct] the victors as defeated and insult the excellent achievements made during the siege in West Beirut.

"These efforts only serve Arab governments who aim at liquidating the revolution and persuading it to accept the proposed peace solutions," he added.

"It is offensive that we hear criticism addressed to the leadership of the Palestine Revolution which removes responsibility from Arab countries for the [words indistinct] of the Palestinians," Abu Iyad said.

Commenting on Fes summit resolutions, Abu Iyad said the decisions which do not betray the national issue are the least we can accept.

Abu Iyad criticized strongly the stand of King Hassan II of Morocco after his visit to Washington and described it as weak because the king could not defend the Arab peace proposal.

"We of the PLO leadership will correct the direction of the summit resolutions and will not permit any more concessions," Abu Iyad concluded.

KUWAITPDRY-OMAN RECONCILIATION TALKS CONTINUE

Officials Meet

GF271632 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1450 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 27 Oct (WAKH) -- Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and Kuwaiti foreign minister, and 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, UAE Foreign Affairs Ministry under secretary, held a series of bilateral meetings here today with PDRY Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali and the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs as part of the reconciliation meetings between the PDRY and Sultanate of Oman.

Well-informed sources said yesterday that a press statement will be issued at the end of the meetings today.

Agreement Signed

LD271822 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] At the (Dasman) guest house today the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman signed an agreement on the normalization of relations.

The agreement was signed for the PDRY by Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, and for Oman by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alawi. The agreement was also signed by Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid. It was also signed by UAE Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan.

Rashid ar-Rashid then read the following statement about the talks:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The State of Kuwait and the UAE, at the request of the GCC, acted as mediators to resolve the dispute between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman in the interest of both countries.

In implementation of the common desire of the PDRY and Oman to consolidate bilateral relations, eliminate all causes of dispute and open a new page in their relations, providing for stability, security and cooperation between them and for the region in general, several meetings were held at the experts level in July 1982 in the presence of delegations from the PDRY, Oman and Kuwait. During those meetings it was agreed to hold further meetings.

Meetings of experts were held on 23 and 24 October 1982. These were followed by meetings on 25, 26 and 27 October 1982 between a delegation from the Sultanate of Oman, headed by His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, and a PDRY delegation, led by His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, held in the presence of the head of the UAE delegation, His Excellency 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, and his excellency the deputy prime minister, foreign minister and information minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-'Jabir as-Sabah, leader of the Kuwaiti delegation.

All matters were discussed and defined formulas for each of them were reached. The talks were held in an atmosphere dominated by a spirit of openness, responsibility and a sincere desire to create normal relations based on good neighborliness and cooperation.

The fruit of these fraternal talks was the signing of the agreement of the declaration of principles between the concerned parties. It will be released after a ratification by each of the sister countries on 15 November 1982.

Officials Comment

GF280509 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1850 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of information and foreign affairs, made a speech on the occasion. He praised the positive results achieved by the responsible and serious participation of everyone in these meetings. He said: "Now we can say we have taken the first step in the right path toward the realization of the objective we worked together for -- namely, the elimination of all reasons which trouble the normal relations between the two countries, Aden and Muscat -- and permanently restore security, stability and assurance to the southern part of our Arabian Peninsula."

The Kuwaiti official explained that all the individual, bilateral and collective efforts and initiatives that were taken in the past have yielded their fruit. He affirmed that this would never have been achieved had it not been for the firm intention of both countries' leaders to eliminate these obstacles. Shaykh Sabah affirmed that the bonds of neighborliness and unity of blood and history will mean nothing if they are rendered without their real goals, and will remain void and ineffective if they are not directed toward achieving the main goal of mobilizing to serve the Arab nation, starting with the bilateral relations.

Moreover, Shaykh Sabah affirmed that these results will be presented at the upcoming GCC summit. These results will undoubtedly be considered a good initiative achieved by the serious efforts of the region's countries in their attempt to embrace their problems and solve them without external influence.

Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, the PDRY foreign minister, made a speech on the occasion. He expressed his thanks to Kuwait and the UAE for all their past efforts, which were responsible for the success of this meeting. Dr ad-Dali expressed satisfaction with all the sincere efforts to create an atmosphere of confidence and good relations in order to enable to region's peoples to live in peace. He expressed the hope that what has been agreed upon will be implemented shortly with sincere desire and mutual confidence.

Afterward, Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, made a speech on the occasion of signing the agreement. He expressed his thanks for the assiduous spirit which both the UAE and Kuwait showed in the most important act to take place in the region in years. He expressed the hope that his country and the PDRY will begin to work together for the security, stability and construction of both countries.

QATARAL-'ARAB SPECULATES ON EMERGENCY ARAB SUMMIT

GF271444 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Doha, 27 Oct (QNA) -- Arab sources have expressed their belief that an emergency Arab summit will be held in Riyadh before the Arab summit scheduled for November 1983 in order to discuss and study the results of the tour by the seven-member committee, which is headed by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, to Washington, New York and London in order to explain the Arab peace plan.

Citing those sources, the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB said today that currently contacts are being made through Arab diplomatic channels in order to sound opinions on holding such a summit, the fate of which will be decided this week.

The sources added that opinion on holding the summit has been divided with some wanting to postpone it until the delegations formed by the Fes summit end their visits to the capitals of the permanent member countries in the Security Council while others believe that if the summit is held soon it will enable the Arab leaders, after learning of the U.S. administration's position -- which has a great role in the Middle East crisis -- to find an excellent means to deal with Washington in light of those results.

SAUDI ARABIA

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR REAGAN INITIATIVE URGED

PM271025 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 24 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial: "President Reagan's New Initiative"]

[Excerpts] President Reagan's assertion, following his meeting with the Arab League delegation headed by King Hassan II, on the importance of giving the Palestinian people "a sense of national identity" represents a significant step in the direction of U.S. understanding of the nature of the Palestinian problem that has been and still is the crux of conflict between the Arabs on the one hand and Israel and the United States on the other.

The Arabs must encourage this initiative by intensifying negotiations with key U.S. administration officials and stepping up political and diplomatic efforts in Washington which, as the UN Arab League representative said, is the first and perhaps the only power that can help in establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

By virtue of its political, economic, financial and military superiority and broad friendship and interests that link it with most, if not all, Middle Eastern countries, the United States is qualified to play the most important role in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict and supporting Arab and international efforts aimed at finding an honorable solution that will restore the occupied territory and the usurped rights to their owners within a strong security framework encompassing all the Middle East countries and peoples.

If the United States, during the long years of the Arab-Israeli conflict, has been the target of attack and criticism by the Arabs more than anybody else, the time has come for the Arabs to show patience toward the United States in the hope of developing the U.S. initiative represented in the U.S. President's assertion on the importance of giving the Palestinian people a sense of national identity. This assertion essentially means that President Reagan has begun to look at the Palestinians as a people having all the human and cultural characteristics of a living nation, who deserve to live in peace in an independent state and enjoy stability and security.

Developing the new U.S. initiative as expressed by President Reagan might depend on two important matters:

First: Arab political and diplomatic encouragement for the new U.S. understanding to become a declared policy toward the Middle East that will effectively contribute to Arab and international efforts to find the correct formula for a just and comprehensive solution for the conflict.

Second: President Reagan himself taking a further step in addition to that of asserting the importance of giving a national sense to the Palestinian people, because the United States was the only international power that in the past resisted all international efforts to give the Palestinians such a sense -- which as people they do not lack -- and to translate this into a human, historical and legal fact.

President Reagan, judging from his recent assertion at least, is a leader who is not lacking the necessary courage to take such an important step which, if taken, will produce unbounded Arab-U.S. cooperation in objectively dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict and finding a just and comprehensive solution for the Palestinian problem, in which his country will play a vanguard role that will restore the international prestige that it has lost or almost lost and also restore its strong interests in the Middle East and other parts of the world.

RIYADH: TEHRAN PROLONGING WAR TO PROTECT REGIME

LD272336 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari -- presented by Ahmad (Hariri)]

[Text] International observers, especially in Islamic countries, believe that the rejection by the Iranian rulers of all the good offices efforts by the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] and the international community to end the Iraq-Iran war constitutes the climax of arrogance and obstinacy in wrongdoing.

It seems the result achieved by the Tehran rulers, which has become their main conviction guiding all their practices and behavior, is that they cannot in any case put an end to their war against Iraq. Any end to this war means the end of the Tehran rulers, because an end to the war would mean only one thing: Once this war stops, the Iranian people will aim their rifles at the chests of their rulers, who have led them on an unknown path and made the people and their armed forces a vehicle for their purposes, originally intended to harm the heritage and belief of this people. What else could be the meaning of this stubborn insistence by the Tehran rulers on rejecting all the good offices efforts made by the ICO in particular and the international community in general to end this bloodshed, which has become a serious threat to the security and peace of the region, other than satisfying the Tehran rulers' bloodthirsty instincts?

A few days ago the Islamic Good Offices Committee made its eighth attempt to end this tragedy by finding a meeting point, so that the two sides of the conflict could discuss motives and work sincerely to end this distortion that has become a factor in the exhaustion of Islamic power, which is in dire need at this stage in particular of being preserved and which should be directed to the natural battlefield, that between Zionism and the Islamic nation, to liberate the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque from Israel's clutches and to recover Islamic and Arab rights.

The Iranian rulers fear that the end of their lost battle with Iraq will destroy the last card in their hand for diverting the attention of the Iranian people from their real sufferings and growing difficulties -- caused by the arrogant behavior of their leaders and their bad management of the country -- and will make the people devote themselves to their main problem: safeguarding their existence, which is shrinking day by day, moment by moment, because of the sword of injustice and terror hanging over the heads of the nation where thousands of innocent men, women and even children are killed.

This is the big secret behind the Iranian rulers' rejection of the sound of reason for ending the war feeding on the people of Iran led by the black hatred of a ruler who believes that his end will come with the end of this war. But the Muslim and proud Iranian people will end this tragedy to emerge from the confusion.

AL-ADQA' INTERVIEWS BUTRUS GHALI ON FES, ISRAEL

GF240905 Manama AL-ADWA' in Arabic 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, interviewed by AL-ADWA' correspondent Faruq Abu al-'Ila during the UN General Assembly session in New York]

[Text] [Question] Why was the Egyptian ambassador to Israel recalled? Does this indicate a change in Cairo's stand toward Israel?

[Answer] Egypt has previously explained the reasons that led to the recall of its ambassador from Israel. The Israeli practices during the past months and following its invasion of Lebanese territory on 6 June have affirmed that Israel threatens peace. Egypt and the whole world condemned the invasion of Lebanese territory. The Israeli occupation of Beirut, which was opposed by Ali, was not conducive to peace, which we all want. After the invasion, we saw the savage massacres to which the Palestinian people were subjected in their camps in Lebanon and in the occupied Palestinian lands -- these massacres were condemned by the whole world, including the United States and the Israelis themselves. For this reason, Egypt has recalled its ambassador in Israel until all Israelis withdraw from all Lebanese territory.

[Question] Will his [the Egyptian ambassador] return take a long time?

[Answer] As I said, he will not return unless the reasons for his recall have been eliminated.

[Question] The Arab summit in Fes proposed an eight-point plan for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. What is Egypt's stand and view regarding the execution of this plan? Will Egypt oppose it or will it support it?

[Answer] First, I would like to clear up an important point. Egypt does not and will not claim hegemony of any plan for a peaceful settlement. Egypt will not stand against any settlement, but will support it if it achieves Arab and Palestinian interests. The framework of the Arab settlement according to the Fes documents is considered a plan that contains positive points. However, we see conformity and common factors in President Reagan's plan, the plan proposed by the Arab Fes summit, and the French-Egyptian plan. We see that the objectives of these plans are the same. It is correct that there are differences on some principles, but there is agreement on many of the points. Egypt welcomes any plan on which all parties in the region agree.

[Question] Even at the expense of the Camp David accords?

[Answer] Even at the expense of the Camp David accords, because the Arab and Palestinian interest is above all considerations. What is important from the Egyptian point of view is not the proposal of the plans as much as it is the execution of any of them.

[Question] What is the way to achieve that?

[Answer] This can be achieved through joint committees, in which all parties participate, through conferences, and through discussion and study of the plans and their points. What is important is that there should be a dialogue that deals with matters concerning the parties that will participate in the discussions, the committees, and the means of implementing the principles of the plans, and whether the United States is ready to pressure Israel, to which it supplies a quarter of its foreign aid. This is what is important in our view.

[Question] Does Egypt support a settlement of the conflict under the UN flag?

[Answer] Yes. I reemphasize that Egypt does not claim hegemony of any settlement and welcomes, supports, and blesses any method that can lead to attaining the Arabs and Palestinian rights and can achieve overall settlement in the Middle East.

[Question] Dr Butrus, what about Egypt's return to the Arab fold? Are there any Egyptian-Arab consultations in this regard?

[Answer] Egypt will return to the Arab fold and to Arab solidarity sooner or later. I think there are consultations being carried out in this regard.

[Question] What about the conditions to achieve this?

[Answer] Egypt has not made any conditions. Therefore, in return for this, Egypt asks the Arab brothers not to make any conditions as well.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON SHARON'S 'CONFESSIONS'

NC280803 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 28 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AHRAM comments editorially on Sharon's recent confessions. It notes that several important facts have been unveiled by Sharon's confessions to the Israeli commission of inquiry.

[AL-AHRAM says]: These facts alone are sufficient to incriminate any government in the world. The reason is that Sharon confessed that the whole Cabinet was involved in the issue of the camps because of a secret decision made by the Cabinet on 15 June, that is, 9 days after the invasion. the decision stipulated that Israel should make the Lebanese Forces participate in the fighting in Lebanon for the purpose of lessening Israeli losses.

This decision clearly mirrors the intentions Israel harbored in its dealings with Lebanon. The first of these is that Israel, as an occupying state, believes it has the right to seek the help of loyal domestic forces in discharging some of Israel's tasks. The second is that Israel views the rightist forces, that is, the Phalangist militia as the legitimate force excluding the forces of the regular Lebanese Army. This viewpoint enables Israel to vest in the Phalangist forces a jurisdiction to which they are not legally entitled; that is, to maintain security in areas other than those under their control. The third intention is that, by using the rightist forces, Israel did not need to play a role that Israel itself refrained from playing, because Israel had already been condemned by the world because of the massacres it perpetrated through its attacks.

AL-AHRAM adds: It is no secret that Israel knew beforehand that a relationship marked by bloodshed existed between the Phalangists and the Palestinians. Therefore, it is impossible for Israel or its leaders to claim that they learned about the massacre only 24 hours after its occurrence. On the contrary, Israel's forces in this respect played the role of a colluding partner, even if Israel is acquitted of having shed [Palestinian] blood directly. The reason is that Israel contributed to the siege of the camps and to the facilitation and supervision of the massacre.

AL-AHRAM calls attention to a surprising claim forwarded by Sharon in his defense. Sharon said that his forces had slammed into West Beirut out of fear lest the Palestinian forces should again control it following the death of Bashir al-Jamayyil.

Which [Palestinian] forces does he mean? The forces that had departed under international protection and had been scattered over six Arab states, or the remnants of these forces in Tripoli and Al-Biqa'? And, how could these remnants reach West Beirut following the setback of the withdrawal and while the Israeli forces encircled West Beirut?

AL-AHRAM concludes its editorial by affirming that Sharon's sole argument is that he had permitted the Phalangists to advance to protect the lives of his soldiers in accordance with the Cabinet decision. Can the lives of soldiers, while they are outside the camps, be ensured by massacring the civilians besieged inside the camps?

CLANDESTINE ALLEGES ATTEMPT ON MUBARAK'S LIFE

NC271625 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1330 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The London newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES has revealed that an attempt was made recently to assassinate the president of Egypt, Husni Mubarak. The paper pointed out that a number of Egyptian soldiers hurled a handgrenade at President Mubarak, but it did not explode.

COMMISSIONS INVESTIGATE 'ISMAT AS-SADAT ASSETS

NC241404 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 24 Oct 82

[By Alexandre Buccianti]

[Text] Cairo, Oct, 24 (AFP) -- Accusations of "illegal activities" have been levelled against the brother of the late President Anwar as-Sadat in what could be the start of an official, wide-ranging and potentially explosive investigation into what Egyptians are now calling "the scandal of the century."

Already, the name of the slain Egyptian leader has been cited by the chief magistrate of the Ethics Court in connection with charges against 57-year-old Ismat as-Sadat, whose enormous personal holdings -- considered to be among the largest in Egypt -- have been seized by the state.

"The argument that the former president took certain measures against his brother to head off accusations that as president he was at least guilty of negligence is legally inadmissible," the magistrate was quoted in a statement appearing in the semi-official AL-AHRAM newspaper.

Other Egyptians, however, interpret the affair through a time-honored Arab proverb: "A man with a corrupt relative is debased himself."

The revelations have even left As-Sadat loyalists, such as Ibrahim Sadah editor in chief of AKHBAR AL-YAWM, uncomfortable.

Mr Sa'dah devoted three front-page columns to the argument that President as-Sadat's degree of responsibility in the matter will depend on the information he had received concerning the operations of his brother.

At this moment, no fewer than 21 investigatory commissions are compiling an inventory of 'Ismat as-Sadat's property, as well as that of his four wives and 15 children, that is reported to total tens of millions of dollars.

'Ismat as-Sadat, who began his career as a bus driver in the Nile Delta region north of here, is today said to own transportation and construction firms, five import-export companies, several farms, six villas and some 30 apartments.

He is accused in several affairs of extortion, misappropriation of public funds, passing fraudulent checks and lying.

If he is formally charged by the Ethics Court, where he is expected to appear in an effort to prove that his fortune and that of his family was legally acquired, he would then be tried by a criminal tribunal where -- if convicted -- he could face a three to 15 year prison sentence.

According to press reports here President as-Sadat, learning of 'Ismat's alleged dealings in 1977, ordered his brother to stay away from Egyptian ports in a bid to curb his business activities.

'Ismat was said to have controlled loading and unloading facilities at Alexandria, the country's major port.

Rashad 'Uthman, a former member of Parliament from Alexandria, whose assets have been sequestered by the Ethics Court, last December accused 'Ismat as-Sadat of plotting against him for control of the port.

Mr 'Uthman charged that the struggle had degenerated to the point where armed clashes broke out between the two factions.

Blackout Ordered on Case

NC251143 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, Oct 25 (AFP) -- The Cairo state prosecutor has ordered a blackout on the investigation into alleged "illegal activities" by 'Ismat as-Sadat, the younger brother of late President Anwar as-Sadat, it was announced here today.

The prosecutor said this was "to keep secrets of the investigation from being leaked."

Charges against Mr as-Sadat, 57, were expected to be revealed this week. He might appear in Ethics Court -- which does not hand out prison sentences -- during the first half of December,

If formally charged by the Ethics Court, he would then be tried by a criminal tribunal where, if convicted, he could face a three to 15-year prison sentence.

SAFWAT ASH-SHARIF AFFIRMS MEDIA FREEDOM 27 OCT

NC271856 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif has affirmed that the National Democratic party [NDP] believes that the national press should be owned by the people without jeopardy to its freedom, independence and the protection of its employees.

During his meeting today with workers' leaders who are studying in the NDP's national studies center, Ash-Sharif affirmed that the press in Egypt is free, that there is no censorship of national and foreign newspapers, and that there is no interference in the affairs of the press except in matters affecting Egypt's national security. The minister of information called on the national press to protect the gains of the people and public opinion against confusion, to deal with society's problems, and to expose the deviationists and all aspects of negligence in the various fields.

Safwat ash-Sharif affirmed that the NDP also believes in the people's ownership of radio and television. he said social justice in information is the right of every citizen in Egypt. In this respect, he pointed out that television transmissions had reached As-Sallum and Al-'Arish and that it will expand to the Siwa oasis next month and to Safajah and the Red Sea within 3 months. He added that, next year, a third television channel will be opened to cover greater Cairo and it will focus on local programs suitable for every area.

BAGHDAD, ANKARA BEGIN COOPERATION TALKS 27 OCTOBER

JN271445 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA) -- Iraq and Turkey began transportation and communications talks here today. The talks aim at promoting cooperation in telephone communications, establishing a new passenger transport route and discussing the broad lines for an Iraqi-Turkish joint company for the transport of merchandise. The talks also will deal with the establishment of a direct microwave telephone link with a capacity of 300 telephone lines between the two countries to become operational on 10 November and the maximum capacity of which will be 960 telephone lines.

'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim, Iraqi minister of transport and communications and head of the Iraqi delegation to the talks, praised Turkey's stand on Arab causes, particularly its stand on the Iraq-Iran war.

Mustafa Aysan, Turkish minister of transport and head of the Turkish delegation to the talks, highly appreciated the efforts Iraq is exerting to end the Iraq-Iran war and expressed the hope that the Iranian regime will understand the humane dimensions and efforts that Iraq is exerting to end this war.

The Turkish minister arrived here yesterday on a visit of several days.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 27 OCTOBER

JN272131 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2115 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA) -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and his delegation arrived in Baghdad tonight on an official visit to Iraq.

Speaking to INA, Rodriguez said that he will hold talks with Iraqi officials to further bolster and promote bilateral relations in all spheres. He added that Iraq and Cuba are linked with strong bonds of friendship because they are working side by side for the progress of the nonaligned and other developing countries. He said that since Iraq and Cuba are both nonaligned countries linked together with bonds of genuine friendship, he will discuss with the Iraqi leaders current issues, particularly those of concern to the Arab world and the Palestinian people and to become acquainted with the possibilities of reaching a just and honorable settlement to the conflict between Iraq and Iran through peaceful methods.

The Cuban official was welcomed by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, and Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 885

JN271732 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Communique No 885 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On 10 Muharram, the anniversary of the martyrdom of the father of martyrs, Imam al-Husayn ibn 'Ali, may God's peace and blessings be upon him, his glorious grandsons in Iraq pursue their just fighting in defense of the land and sovereignty and determined to repulse the aggression and completely defeat the rancorous Khomeynite clique.

The results of our armed forces' activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Last night, an enemy force tried to approach the positions of one of our forward units in the central sector of the battlefield. Our valiant units confronted the enemy force, engaged it with all kinds of weapons, forcing the enemy to retreat after killing 28 Iranians. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite the positions of our units in the same sector. Our units struck the enemy concentration with its weapons, killing 31 and destroying 2 infantry positions and 1 hardware stockpile.
2. Our forward units struck with their weapons an enemy armored concentration opposite their positions east of Basra, destroying one tank, one fuel vehicle, one vehicle loaded with hardware and two hardware stockpiles.
3. One vehicle was destroyed in the Eyn Khosh area in the southern sector of the battlefield.
4. Our army helicopters attacked enemy positions and concentrations north of the Eyn Khosh area today' scoring effective hits. All our helicopters returned safely to base.
5. The artillery of the treacherous enemy shelled Basra, Khanaqin and Mandali today' destroying some houses and causing some damages to others.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 October 1982

DRAPER PLAN ON WITHDRAWALS REPORTED 27 OCTOBER

NC271918 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1815 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The American envoy, Mr Morris Draper, who arrived in Beirut this afternoon, is to start negotiations tomorrow with officials in order to begin the second step of the security project elaborated on by Ambassador Philip Habib. We recall that the first step of the security plan dealt with Beirut and its suburbs.

Well-informed diplomatic sources indicate that the second step of the said project deals with the evacuation of all foreign armed elements from Al-Biq'a and the north. This step will probably occur in two stages. The first will entail the simultaneous retreat from the mountains -- a distance of 45 km -- the Israeli troops retreating to a distance of 22.5 km reaching Ad-Damur and the Palestinians and Syrians pulling out simultaneously to the same distance until they reach the plains of the Al-Biq'a Valley.

However, the application of such a project will be difficult according to sources who define the Draper mission as extremely complicated due to the conditions laid down by all parties concerned, in particular, the Israeli Government, who is asking first for the retreat of all Palestinian forces followed by the simultaneous retreat of Israeli and Syrian troops.

Another question arises here: Who will take over the deserted positions in case of a retreat? The number of replacement forces must reach approximately 12,000 officers and soldiers reinforced by military equipment and tanks and heavy artillery. For these reasons the Lebanese authorities intensify their contacts to obtain an increase in the number of the multinational force soldiers. Sources reveal that Lebanon could even officially ask other countries to participate in helping the multinational force present in Lebanon. Negotiations are under way with certain countries for this reason: They are Great Britain, Spain, Holland, Australia and Morocco.

AL-JUMAYYIL TO MEET WITH PALESTINIANS DURING TOUR

NC271638 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Information Department said in Damascus today that a meeting is expected to take place between the Palestinian leadership and Lebanese President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to discuss questions pertaining to Palestinian-Lebanese relations. This will take place during the forthcoming Arab tour which the Lebanese President will be making.

May Not Tour States Personally

NC280620 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Informed sources have reaffirmed that the much talked about Arab tour will not be made by President Al-Jumayyil personally. These sources added that the president of the republic has asked a special working team to prepare for this tour and it is possible that representatives of the president may go instead of the president himself. This team has begun preparing a timetable for the talks and contacting the capitals concerned to agree on the dates.

SAUDI AID TO CLEAN UP BEIRUT REPORTED 27 OCTOBER

NC271238 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Well-informed Saudi sources in Riyadh today confirmed that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia has decided to grant Lebanon 7 million dollars to clean up Beirut. The Saudi sources added that this sum is the first payment of the aid Saudi Arabia proposes to give to Lebanon for reconstruction.

King Fahd had agreed to offer 15 million Lebanese pounds for rebuilding the schools in Sidon and in southern Lebanon.

'PROMINENT OFFICIAL' ON TERMS FOR LEBANON PULLOUT

PM271151 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 25-31 Oct 82 pp 38-39

[Unattributed report: "Syrian Official Says: We Ask No Price From Lebanon, But Our Conditions Are Israeli Withdrawal and Lebanese National Accord"]

[Text] Damascus -- "Syria has already stated its position on the question of withdrawing from Lebanon. So there is nothing new regarding this matter. It is not a question of Lebanon paying a price, at least not as far as Syria is concerned. Syria believes that Lebanon has suffered enough destruction and pain at the hands of Israel and needs all the Arab and international support it can get. It is the duty of the Arabs, before anyone else, to facilitate President Amin al-Jumayyil's mission of promoting national accord, ensuring Israeli withdrawal from all of Lebanon and initiating the process of development and reconstruction after years of war."

This was the answer given by a prominent Syrian official to a question put to him by AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI about Syria's price for withdrawing its forces from Lebanon.

He added: All Syria wants is the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The Syrian forces operating within the framework of the Arab Deterrent Force [ADF] are legitimate, but the Israeli forces are occupation forces. The two cannot, in Syria's opinion, be equated. We must bear in mind, the Syrian official said, that Syria is perfectly willing to withdraw completely from Lebanon at the official request of the Lebanese president after the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces.

Syria, he maintained, is quite sure that any Syrian withdrawal from any part of Lebanon while Israel is still occupying Lebanon would only increase the area of this occupation, and this would not be in the interest of either country. Therefore, neither Syria nor Lebanon wants it.

He added: Syria's agreement to an all-out withdrawal, provided there is a prior Israeli withdrawal, is in fact a card in the hands of the Lebanese president that he can use to ensure Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territory.

Here the Syrian official recalled that the cease-fire arranged between the Syrian and Israeli forces was accepted by Syria on one main condition: the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. This agreement crowned the efforts of U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Syria, the Syrian official said, still insists that this agreement be meticulously implemented and believes that Israel should withdraw from Lebanon to the internationally recognized border to give the Lebanese Government a chance to impose its authority and commence the national accord process.

The Syrian official added that the incidents in the mountain areas -- referring to the clashes in Kafr Matta and 'Bayh -- proved beyond any doubt that Israel intentionally torpedoes the national accord process whenever the government begins to assert its authority. There is no doubt, he said, that these clashes and the role Israel played in starting and escalating them confirm that Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon is a prerequisite for the rehabilitation of Lebanon.

He added: "As for Syria's withdrawal, it will then be carried out unconditionally when the Lebanese authorities make such a request. Syria seeks no price from Lebanon. On the contrary, it stands ready to respond to the Lebanese requests in the interests of both countries. Lebanon's problem today is the Israeli occupation and how to ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces."

SYRIAN-LEBANESE TALKS ON WITHDRAWAL EXPECTED

GF272050 Doha QNA in Arabic 2010 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (QNA) -- Sources in Damascus expect official negotiations to begin within the next few days between Syria and Lebanon regarding means guaranteeing the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon. The QNA correspondent in Damascus reports that these sources expect negotiations between the two sides to begin in the aftermath of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's tour, which will include a number of Arab capitals, including Damascus.

Furthermore, these sources affirm that some kind of an agreement is currently in effect between Damascus and Beirut "regarding the issue of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon first, because these forces are invading forces and consequently their presence constitutes and encroachment upon Lebanon's sovereignty and independence."

Syrian sources yesterday announced their rejection of the idea of simultaneous withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, which will be presented by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper during his tour of the region scheduled to begin today. The sources in Damascus expect Draper's task in Syria to be very difficult this time due to the clear divergence of the Syrian and U.S. views concerning the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

The QNA correspondent points out that these sources link Draper's difficult task in Syria for that reason and Israel's current fortification of its forces in Al-Biqa' and the north, the flights of Israeli warplanes over these areas and statements by the enemy leaders in which they affirmed their intention to stay in Lebanon until next year. The sources say that all these matters enhance the Syrian fears, which frankly state that Israel can start a new military venture against Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon at any moment.

PHALANGE DELEGATION CONFERS WITH AL-ASAD 26 OCT

JN271228 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] It was learned in Damascus today that an important delegation of the Lebanese Phalangist Party visited Damascus last night and had a lengthy meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. The topics discussed during this meeting were undisclosed although believed to have dealt with the foreign forces' withdrawal from Lebanon and the improvement of Lebanese-Syrian relations.

KHADDAM RETURNS FROM ARAB COMMITTEE MEETING

JN271802 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus from New York this evening after participating in the mission of the seven-member committee stemming from the Fes Arab summit conference.

SYRIA, USSR DISCUSS ELECTRIC POWER PROJECTS

JN271955 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1925 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) -- Minister of Electricity Dr Ahmad 'Umar Yusuf today received Morvinov, deputy head of the joint Syrian-USSR economic committee. They reviewed the progress achieved in the electric power projects being constructed in Syria in cooperation with the USSR. The two sides noted the importance of completing these projects on schedule.

The two sides also noted the importance of further promoting and developing joint cooperation in the various spheres, particularly in the field of electricity in order to serve the interests of the two friendly countries. They discussed the possibility of building a nuclear plant for the generation of electricity in Syria in cooperation with the friendly USSR. The agreed to exchange technical expertise in this field.

USSR'S SKACHKOV DUE IN DAMASCUS 29 OCTOBER

JN281102 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Damascus, 28 Oct (SANA) -- Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, is due to arrive here tomorrow to head his country's delegation at the permanent Syrian-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

AL-KASM, TIKHONOV EXCHANGE LETTERS ON ANNIVERSARY

JN271552 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) -- Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today exchanged letters of congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the beginning Syrian-USSR cooperation.

In his letter, Dr al-Kasm expressed the Syrian Arab Government's appreciation for the cooperation that has existed between the two countries for the past 25 years. Dr al-Kasm stressed that bilateral cooperation has contributed in bolstering the national economy and has greatly helped Syria to stand fast in the face of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and to confront the recurring Israeli aggressions and the Israeli objectives of expansion.

Dr al-Kasm noted that among the prominent objectives of bilateral cooperation is the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, regaining the usurped Palestinian people's rights and achieving a just peace in the Middle East.

Dr al-Kasm said that a quick review of the results of cooperation between Syria and the USSR will clearly confirm that friendship among peoples based on equality, the principles of international conventions, the peoples' right to self-determination, their right to combat racism in all its forms -- including Zionism, their right to confront imperialist and neocolonialist schemes and the nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries is the practical means for creating a suitable atmosphere for safeguarding international peace and security.

In a similar letter, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers reiterated his country's support for the efforts that are being exerted by the Syrian Arab people to score economic, social and progressive gains and to entrench national independence and achieve just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Tikhonov said that the agreement the two countries signed in 1975 is an important landmark in the history of Syrian-USSR economic relations and has become a solid basis for fruitful economic and technical cooperation founded on equality, mutual benefits, nonintervention in domestic affairs and respect of the two countries sovereignty and independence.

Tikhonov expressed his confidence that friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Syria and the USSR will develop successfully in the future in the interest of peace and international security.

TISHRIN HAILS SYRIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS, SOVIET ARMS

JN280921 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 28 Oct (SANA) -- The newspaper TISHRIN today praises the existing friendly relations between Syria and the Soviet Union that are developing every day. The paper adds that these relations have become an example that should be followed by other countries and peoples, because they embody the highest form of friendship and cooperation among peoples struggling for freedom, peace and social justice.

Continuing, TISHRIN says: While celebrating the silver jubilee of the first Syrian-Soviet agreement, we must not forget the tremendous Soviet efforts exerted for developing Syria and the projects that were and still are being implemented by the Soviets in Syria for the sake of giving momentum to the development march and the economy.

The paper continues to say that Syrian-Soviet cooperation is not confined only to the economic and technical fields. The Soviet Union has supported Syria and the Arabs with all its weight and has defended our just cause, the Palestine cause, at all international meetings, voted in favor of our resolutions and adopted our stands.

TISHRIN says that the Soviet weapon which is placed in the hands of our armed forces, is a credit to the military industries. It was with Soviet weapons that we scored splendid military gains during the October liberation war. Also, it was with Soviet weapons that the Syrian Armed Forces and the Palestinian Revolution fighters fought to defend the central Arab issue and the Arab existence and land.

In conclusion, TISHRIN says that Syria will spare no effort for the sake of promoting and developing relations with the Soviet Union in all economic, technical and military fields so a strategic balance with the Israeli enemy can be attained and a just peace realized.

BRIEFS

NEW SAUDI AMBASSADOR -- President Hafiz al-Asad at 1045 today received 'Abdallah Salih al-Fadl, who presented his credentials as the Saudi ambassador to Syria. [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Oct 82 JN]

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR -- Damascus, 26 Nov (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad received today Salih Boujoumaa, who presented his credentials as Algeria's ambassador to Syria. [Damascus SANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 26 Oct 82 JN]

SHARON ON OPERATION PEACE FOR GALILEE ACHIEVEMENTS

TA280659 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon appeared last night before a rally of young Herut members held in Petah Tiqva. This was his first public appearance since he testified before the commission of inquiry. People have already forgotten the achievements of the Peace for Galilee war, the defense minister said. Nobody recalls the achievements of the war, which, Sharon said, are great and enormous.

[Begin Sharon recording] I have already heard that here and there people are saying that the war in Lebanon is, in fact, making it difficult for us in our main struggle on the matter of Judaea and Samaria and I want to say that this is not so. It is just the contrary. It seems to me that the chief of staff, in one of his appearances, or at several appearances, said that the fight for Beirut was a fight for Eretz Yisra'el. He said one sentence, a very correct one.

We fought for peace in the Galilee, but it is known beyond a shadow of a doubt that the PLO, in cooperation with the Syrians, had become stronger and was planning to threaten and put pressure on Israel's northern border, mainly in order to achieve concessions by us and achievements for it in Judaea and Samaria and this, of course, was as the first step in its phased program which we know very well.

And what I am saying now is not an invention produced after the war. These are things we knew about last spring; we knew this even in the winter. In the winter or in the spring we began to see and follow Syrian preparations for an action in the summer. [end recording]

Comments on Reagan Plan

TA280743 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0617 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Minister Sharon has said that the Reagan plan was prepared even before the Peace for Galilee war and, at any rate, was imposed upon us. That plan, the defense minister thinks, will lead us to the situation in which Lebanon finds itself today. Ari'el Sharon was speaking last night at a rally of young Herut members in Petah Tiqva and our correspondent Gay Tzucker brings us his remarks:

[Begin Sharon recording] I want to tell you, with full responsibility: The Reagan plan is a plan that was worked out over several months or long before we began the Peace for Galilee campaign. It was due to be imposed upon us in any event and there certainly are grounds for the assumption that this plan, which was prepared at a time when the PLO was at the peak of its power, its military power, and its potential for war and unrest appeared greater than ever and this had no small influence, perhaps a decisive one, on that situation. Today it is very easy to understand the danger in it. Believe me, it is much easier than before the Peace for Galilee war. That plan is, in fact, a Lebanese model. It is exactly a model of Lebanon. [end recording]

EGYPT CALLS FOR RESUMPTION OF TABAH TALKS

TA280710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Egypt has called upon Israel to resume the negotiations over the Tabah border dispute. These remarks are included in a letter sent last night to Foreign Minister Shamir by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Our correspondent on Arab affairs Sharon Barne'a reports that the letter was handed over by the director of the Cairo Foreign Ministry to the charge d'affaires in the Israeli Embassy. In it, Minister 'Ali expresses opposition to the latest moves made by Israel in Tabah and, in this context, the announcement about the opening of the Sonesta Hotel in about 2 weeks. Our correspondent points out that Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason is now visiting the United States.

ISRAEL, EGYPT APPEAL TO MULTINATIONAL FORCE

TA271314 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by Dani (Kiper) and Yehoshu'a Halamish]

[Excerpt] Israel and Egypt have appealed to the command headquarters of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers to act to prevent the many infiltrations from the Egyptian border into Israeli territory.

A senior source has commented that the Israel-Egypt Joint Military Committee is working continuously and maintaining cooperation between the two countries, also with regard to the infiltrations from Egypt into Israel.

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN TRADE REPORTED 'FROZEN'

TA271827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Trade with Egypt has been frozen since the beginning of the war in Lebanon. A Voice of Israel reporter says the Egyptian Government has rejected requests that it again approve import licenses for Israeli products. The Egyptians are also not allowing any new business deals between Egypt and Israel.

PRESS VIEWS RELATIONS WITH EGYPT, TABAH TALKS

'Oded Zaray Analysis

TA271010 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 p 7

[Commentary by 'Oded Zaray: "Egypt in the Confrontation Circle"]

[Text] Today the interministry committee headed by the Foreign Ministry deputy director general, Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, is to meet in Cairo to formulate the "continuing Egyptian strategy to guarantee rights in the Tabah area." One of the measures to "guarantee the rights" is the Egyptian demand [derisha] for a resumption of the talks with Israel over the border dispute in that area, included in the letter sent by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir.

This unexpected move -- against the background of the Egyptian positions regarding Israel as expressed over the last few months -- is arousing many questions and much surprise. The main question is whether this move indicates the beginning of a thaw in bilateral relations, or is Egypt trying to use the Tabah issue as an additional means to deepen the confrontation with Israel.

In any event, it is clear that Israel's lack of fitting reaction to the state of relations with Egypt for the last 5 months or more is encouraging demonstrations of lack of restraint and sometimes even unbridled hostility in Cairo. Soothing words such as, "There will be no movement of even one soldier in the Sinai" in isolated letters exchanged between Cairo and Jerusalem recently are no substitute for an orderly dialogue as required between two neighboring countries that maintain peaceful relations but disagree over the purpose of their positions and their moves.

It seems that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon was the last high-ranking Israeli to meet with President Mubarak on the eve of the completion of the Sinai withdrawal last April. At that meeting, attended by General 'Ali, a frank talk was held in a friendly atmosphere, as the Egyptians have testified. The president then spoke of opening a new chapter in the natural relations between the two countries, in the informal "down-to-earth sphere" as well, and the Israeli defense minister, among other things, dwelt on the Israeli sensitivity to everything involving a violation of the peace agreement, even in "marginal and technical" fields. Only 6 months have passed since then and we are now facing a different Egyptian reality that ought to arouse concern in the hearts of all those who believed and still believe in Israeli-Egyptian peace as the cornerstone of a comprehensive peace in the area.

It should be explained that this concern not only springs from the freeze in normalization by the Egyptians, but involves the very fact of the demonstrations of hostility toward Israel (and not only in the media), the Egyptian moves in the pan-Arab and international arenas and statements by Egyptian administration leaders over the last few days. And the reference there is not to the reservations, the disagreements, the condemnation and attack being used by Egypt toward the positions of the Government of Israel, because nobody is complaining about Egypt's right as a sovereign, free state to agree with or oppose this or that move by any government, including in this context the Government of Israel.

It was only 8 months ago, and about 4 months after President as-Sadat's assassination, that my colleagues and I, correspondents on Arab affairs, were given the opportunity to hold a frank, indepth and encompassing dialogue in Cairo with members of the Egyptian elite as guests of the Ministry of Information. We came away from that visit encouraged and this was expressed in a series of articles in HA'ARETZ at the end of February.

By the way, to this day our meeting with President Mubarak, for which a date has been set twice, has not come about. However, the highlight of that frank dialogue between correspondents on Arab affairs and the Egyptian elite was to discover Egypt's intentions in everything involving the strategic objectives upon which Egypt and Israel should focus and the measures Egypt intends to invest in order to act as a credible and acceptable link between Israel and the Arab world.

It was only natural the Egypt should look for ways of speaking with the Arab countries and, at the same time, condemn Israeli moves that do not fit in with that aim. It is on the same basis that it is possible to understand Egypt's vigorous opposition to Operation Peace for Galilee.

However, we cannot understand Egypt's taking its place as the only Arab country doing all it can to foil an agreement for the evacuation of the terrorists from West Beirut and even encouraging the PLO -- in contrast to Saudi Arabia's efforts, for example -- to continue to fortify itself in the Lebanese capital.

There is no need to go over Egypt's positions, moves and actions over the last few months, mainly in connection with the war in Lebanon, but there is doubt that it is impossible to explain away all these moves and positions as purely and simply the problem of the attempts to find a way of talking with the Arab world. It would be blindness to think that granting honor and the status of ambassadors, or higher than that, to the PLO representative in Cairo, Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, whose weight at the top ranks of the organization approaches nil, can help Egypt to renew its diplomatic relations with any country whatsoever.

The same thing applies to the only praise given to Egypt for the recall for consultations of its ambassador in Tel Aviv, by the PLO intelligence man, Abu az-Za'im, in the course of his visit to Cairo, which gained considerable publicity. Even after all Egypt did for the PLO, it gained not a single word of thanks from 'Arafat, who is scheduled to go to Cairo after having covered almost all the Arab capitals, including Damascus and Amman.

The feeling of concern is made worse when we take into account the hostile propaganda that the Egyptian media have been using for several months now, intensively and pointedly, with only a small portion of it being brought to the knowledge of the Israeli public.

As one who daily follows the demonstrations of hostility in the Arab world toward Israel in general against the background of the latest war, I sometimes find fewer such demonstrations in West Beirut and Amman than I do in Cairo.

It is impossible to rid oneself of this impression after hearing Cairo radio's commentary after yesterday's noon broadcast, explaining the meaning of the latest statements by Egypt's castoff defense minister, Abu Ghazalah. Those statements, the commentator said, are the foundations of the Egyptian strategy based on the desire for "military balance" with the strongest of its neighbors, in order to actualize defense of the justified Arab demands.

Abu Ghazalah's words, the commentator emphasized, are an unequivocal determination that Egypt has not stepped out of the circle of confrontation and the battlefield and anyone who thinks otherwise is making a bitter mistake. It is true that it chose the path of peace as a means to get back all its legitimate rights, but this does not mean that it has got rid of its Arab nationalist commitments to defend the national problems and the Arab countries.

Abu Ghazalah's declarations are also a clear warning to the "aggressors who think that Egypt has left the battlefield and become easy prey." Anyone who thinks for a moment about the speed of the Egyptian Army's equipping and development cannot take lightly Abu Ghazalah's remarks, which have been heard ever since the 6 October festivities, and the explanations by the Egyptian commentator over the state radio. These things require at least a clarification through the accepted channels at a time when practically nobody in Cairo is speaking about the Camp David agreements and when the colorful peace songs are no longer heard in the streets as they were in the past. Even if the demand for a resumption of the talks over the disputed Tabah area presages the beginnings of the thaw in relations, something that has not yet been proven, it would be a mistake to pass over all the demonstrations that emerged in expressions made during the last 6 months. The new situation created along the 220 km of the southern border, whose security problems it is now permissible to publish, also requires a basic clarification.

The demand for a resumption of the Tabah talks did not spring from internal opposition pressure or from the report about the upcoming inauguration of the Sonesta Hotel. Western sources in Cairo believe that at least among some of the Egyptian administration staff there is a feeling that the rope of relations with Israel has been stretched tight enough and that this could lead to undesirable reactions from Israel, and this in the wake of the Israeli foreign minister's latest talks with his U.S. counterpart in Washington. It would be convenient for Egypt now to resume the talks over Tabah in the framework of the joint military committee and, at the same time, to continue the partial freeze in relations.

However, Israel's negative reaction to such a possibility and the reports about an upcoming Cabinet discussion of the general relations with Egypt could lead to a reassessment in Cairo. The first expression of this came from General 'Ali, after he gave President Mubarak a report on his tour abroad early yesterday, as follows: "There will be room to discuss returning Egyptian Ambassador Dr Sa'd Murtada to his place of service in Tel Aviv, if Israel expresses a sincere desire to withdraw from Lebanon." General 'Ali is perhaps better informed than others about Israel's intentions to withdraw from Lebanon, but this fact does not prevent him from advising President al-Jumayyil to turn down the possibility of a peace agreement with Israel.

Barqay on 'Series of Coincidences'

TA271232 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 p 5

[Commentary by Mordekhay Barqay: "Tabah Is Not Going Alone"]

[Text] For the time being, the matter appears to be a series of coincidences: Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir, in his talks with the U.S. administration, complained about Egypt's behavior, which contradicts its signature on the peace treaty and the normalization agreements. At more or less the same time, in its appeal to the United States and by remarks passed on to Ambassador Sason in Cairo, Egypt began demanding the resumption of talks -- not on autonomy, of course, but on Tabah.

In Israel it takes a great deal of logical discipline to remember that the last stage of the Sinai evacuation was completed not a year ago, but just 40 days before the IDF entered Lebanon as part of the Peace for Galilee campaign. It is not, therefore, superfluous to point out that what was completed on 26 April 1982 was the last chord in a process that began 3 years previously with the signing of the peace treaty in the White House, or 4 years previously with the Camp David agreements, or 5 years previously with As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

And it was only because it was possible to take a look backward at such a long, hard road to peace, and one that nevertheless was passed, that the Israeli flag could be lowered in Sharm ash-Shaykh and we could take our leave of An-Nuwaybi' and Dhahab and half of Rafah, despite the fact that the border demarcation in the Tabah area and the 14 other points along the 220-km border had not been completed and despite grating manifestations in the Egyptian leadership, such as the boycott of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, which in the end foiled the visit to Israel of President Mubarak and the continuation of the autonomy talks -- not progress in them, but the very fact of their existence.

Today, 6 months later, it is difficult to say what relative share in the deterioration of Israeli-Egyptian relations can be blamed on the reorientation that occurred in Cairo with Mubarak's rise to power, what share can be blamed on the war in Lebanon and what on purely internal Egyptian elements, such as the process of de-Sadatization or the brink of economic holocaust or the attempts to appease the opposition.

In any event, with the outbreak of the war in Lebanon Israeli diplomacy made an appreciable attempt to neutralize its effect on relations with Egypt. It was stressed that, after all, the war was not harming Egyptian interests, that Israel was in no way acting in a way contradicting its peace treaty commitments and that the war was aimed against an element that was jeopardizing Israel's security, and that was also a vigorous enemy of the Egyptian regime and had even carried out a series of abominable hostile acts against Egypt.

Nevertheless, Lebanon provided Egypt with an excuse -- a convenient one, we must admit. Ambassador Murtada was recalled from Tel Aviv, the autonomy talks were struck off the agenda and the normalization arrangements (not all, it is true, and not to an equal extent) were frozen.

And, against the background of all this, the most worrisome manifestations are being noted, including some that contain a striking violation of the signed agreements. The hostile and venomous propaganda has been renewed in the Egyptian media, directed -- as always -- from above, and there are reports (even if not checked with certainty) about an Egyptian hand being lent to the Arab boycott. And there are signs of a blind eye and aid here and there by local Egyptian elements to terrorists infiltrating and bringing in weapons via sections of the border to the Gaza Strip and, via the Negev and the Hebron hills, to both Judaea and Samaria.

In its reasoning and objectives, Egypt is showing incomprehensible hostility in the Lebanese crisis itself. Egypt was prominent among the Arab countries as the one that was not prepared to take in even a symbolic quota of the terrorists who had been thrown out of Beirut. And, at the current stage, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the Egyptian, is advising the president of Lebanon (at their meeting in Rome) not to enter into a peace agreement with Israel under any circumstances. Was Egypt in this way trying to say that what is permissible for Egypt, is forbidden to Lebanon, or was Egypt in this way demonstrating regret for the peace it itself had made with Israel? There is practically no difference.

When Husni Mubarak ascended to the presidential chair after As-Sadat's murder, in his desire to calm Israel's fears -- and perhaps also to present a clear identification card to the Arab countries -- he declared that peace was not a tactic, but a strategic Egyptian goal.

Israel took the declaration at face value, in its direct meaning: peace with Israel. Today fears are being aroused that he is now planning to attribute special significance to the fact that he spoke of peace without mentioning Israel, or that he sees peace as a strategic goal leaving room for tactics of hostility, as in the good old days before peace. And when all this is joined by the declaration by the Egyptian defense minister, General Abu Ghazalah, that Egypt is aiming at a military balance with Israel, then this is a statement that recalls Syria's avowed strategic goal and substantively contradicts the philosophy of As-Sadat's "no more war."

It is hard to say of this Egyptian line toward Israel that it fits in with a general policy with a clear goal; even the vocal Egyptian support for the Reagan plan becomes befogged and loses its validity against the background of the Egyptian attempt to coordinate positions with the Middle East initiatives of the European Community.

It is even harder to say that this policy of Egypt is bearing fruit. Egypt has not succeeded in becoming reincorporated into any pan-Arab forum -- in Fes no place was allotted to it and it was not represented in the Arab foreign ministers delegation that met with President Reagan -- and the senior status it lost because of As-Sadat's path of peace is as lost as it ever was. Mubarak, 'Ali, Butrus Ghali and other key Egyptian figures descend on this or that capital in the Arab world from time to time, hold showcase meetings or underground meetings -- this is what Egypt has under the title of foreign policy, and the profit can be summed up in a promise (at the most) of financial aid from the Arab oil countries.

The Egyptian regime is explaining to the Americans, the Israelis (in the very limited contacts) and perhaps also to other elements both inside and outside of Egypt that it cannot act toward Israel in a way contradictory to the Egyptian nation's deepest feelings.

And this is an interesting lie. Apart from the increasing roundtrip traffic by Gaza Strip residents (the main benefactors today of the normalization arrangements) through the Rafah terminal, the traffic of Israeli tourists to the Sinai and Egypt has not basically suffered, either from the war in Lebanon or from the regime's frosty hostile line. Israelis are given a good reception by the Egyptian tourism officials in the Sinai, who calculate the financial income and view the revival of tourism as worth more than the official line. And, more important, they are well received in Egypt by Egyptian citizens (on condition that they are not Foreign Ministry officials, intellectuals or guided journalists).

Thus, Cairo and Al-Jhiza cannot be compared with Athens, Barcelona and Oslo from the aspect of tourism. The (non)comparison, of course, is in favor of the Egyptian sites.

Well, why have the Egyptians now raised the Tabah problem? Apparently because they know when Papo (Paposhado) is going to open his new hotel in the disputed territory and even more, because they fear the dynamics of time in all the points connected with the dispute.

On these points the Israeli forces and positions are prepared in accordance with how Israel reads the map of the territory acceptable to it. Egypt wants to appeal to arbitration on all these points, as the peace treaty determined.

That is all.

Israel (which has not yet received a formal appeal by Egypt) says, roughly, this: arbitration talks? Sure, with the best intentions in the world; after all, this is required by the agreements. But within the framework of thawing the deep freeze of normalization, stopping the hostile propaganda, a rehabilitation of full diplomatic relations and a resumption of the autonomy talks.

Will Egypt back away from this price? Will Tabah act as a pretext for it to retreat from peace? Will it only take advantage of Tabah to put the blame for not fulfilling the agreement on Israel? The next few days will tell.

SCHIFFER ON 'DEGENERATION' OF LEBANESE RELATIONS

TA280614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has refused to meet with any Israeli figure since he was elected president of the country. This has been learned by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. Reports have been received in Jerusalem about a rapid degeneration in relations between Lebanon and Israel, and it has been reported that people from Lebanon who spoke with Israeli officials in the past are now refusing to have any contacts whatsoever. This is to be discussed in consultations between senior personalities in Jerusalem. Our correspondent has learned that Bashir al-Jumayyil's widow is continuing to talk with Israelis.

ISRAEL TO ASK U.S. FOR 'FULL' AID TO LEBANON

TA251737 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 27 OCT 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Israel must demand [litbo'a'] that the Americans extend full financial aid to Lebanon, as much as President al-Jumayyil asks for, in order for Lebanon not to be connected with the Arab world, something that is in the meantime damaging the chance of peace between Lebanon and Israel. Something in this line is being formulated in Jerusalem and, according to officials, this will be a solution satisfactory to all sides.

Israel's right to make such a demand of the United States is explained by Jerusalem officials by the fact that the results of the Peace for Galilee campaign have worked to strengthen U.S. status in the Middle East, while only Israel paid the cost, with all that involved. Israel has explained to the United States that it would expect the U.S. compensation to take the form of more intensive activity by the State Department for signing a peace treaty between Israel and another Arab country.

ISRAEL RELEASES MORE 'TERRORISTS' IN LEBANON

TA280809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Another 340 terrorists were released from the Ansar detention camp in southern Lebanon yesterday. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein points out that to date about 3,000 terrorists have been released and about 6,000 are still detained in the camp.

GENERAL SAYS SYRIANS HAVE 1,400 TANKS IN LEBANON

TA271051 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1025 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The Syrians have some 1,400 tanks in Lebanon, of which nearly 1,000 are in the Al-Biqa'. This was reported by Armored Corps Commander Major General Bar-Kokhba at a news conference on the occasion of Armored Corps day. He also said that during the war, 400 Syrian tanks and about 80 Syrian armored personnel carriers were destroyed.

Speaking to our military correspondent Hayim Ravva, Major General Bar-Kokhba said that though the Syrian deployment in the Al-Biqa' is of a defensive character, it can enable the Syrians to switch very quickly to the offensive. He said that he supports holding a military parade on Independence Day, noting that there are two sides to this coin. Though the many hours of preparations will be at the expense of operational activity, they contribute to consolidating the units, while the parade itself will strengthen the ties between the soldier and the nation.

Views Possible Syrian Attack

TA271508 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Major-General Bar-Kokhba, commander of the Armored Corps, said that Syria might attack the IDF in Lebanon and on the Golan. In a talk with our military correspondent, he stressed that Israel must be on the alert because there are signs pointing to the possibility of a Syrian attack. Major General Bar-Kokhba thinks that the Syrians' objective would be limited, but that the IDF can achieve a victory on Syrian territory faster than before the war in Lebanon. Major General Bar-Kokhba revealed that the IDF destroyed 400 Syrian tanks in the war in Lebanon, but he said that Syria has already replaced them from its emergency stores.

'MILITARY SOURCES' DENY TENSION IN AL-BIQA'

TA270832 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] Last night military sources denied reports published in Lebanon that there was tension in the Al-Biqa' area between IDF and Syrian forces and the terrorists. "The IDF will not reinforce its forces in the Al-Biqa' and there is no tension," the sources said.

In reply to a question about yesterday's air force activity in Lebanon, as reported by the news agencies, the sources said that the IDF was continuing with routine activities of training and normal security in the regions close to the border.

SYRIANS INFILTRATE MISSILES INTO AL-BIQA'

TA270829 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpt] New missile batteries have again been introduced by the Syrians into the Al-Biqa' Valley, including into 'Akkar in the north, near the Al-Qulay'ah airfield. The artillery and tank positions have also been made ready for the winter. These actions are being carried out under the supervision of Soviet experts who toured the region yesterday.

ARENS 'VERY OPTIMISTIC' ON ISRAELI-U.S. RELATIONS

TA280712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moshe Arens, Israeli ambassador to the United States, is very optimistic about the state of relations between Washington and Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that in a report the ambassador sent to Jerusalem not long ago, he wrote that the Sabra and Shatila events were no longer causing the relations to deteriorate.

Jerusalem political circles have expressed amazement to our correspondent about these reports and, in their opinion, they lack objective assessment of the difficulties and dangers originating in the differences of opinion between the two countries about the Reagan plan and the arrangements in Lebanon.

BLUM COMMENTS ON FAILURE OF IRANIAN UN MOVE

TA271524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Yehuda Blum, says that following last night's vote in the General Assembly, he hopes the Arabs will now have second thoughts about trying to get Israel expelled from the organization. By an overwhelming majority the General Assembly voted in favor of a Finnish proposal not to take any action over Iran's call that Israel be suspended. Afterwards, Ambassador Blum spoke with our reporter Judy Lessing about the vote and its significance:

[Begin recording] [Blum] Generally, I would say that there was an almost universal recognition that any attempt to tamper with Israel's credentials could have had disastrous consequences for the United Nations itself, and this brought together a wide variety and a wide spectrum of membership. I think it is significant that of the total membership of 157, only 9 supported the Iranian amendment. The remainder, 145 or so, one way or another distanced themselves from it: 75 voted against the Iranian amendment and another 70 either abstained or absented themselves from the vote, and this, in the UN context of course, is not without meaning.

[Question] But, nevertheless, you still have to go on, the session continues and it will go on until December and maybe even into January, and there are a large number of Middle Eastern questions coming up. Do you anticipate that this vote in anyway is going to blunt some of the attacks we have heard in the past, we are hearing again?

[Answer] No, I have no such expectations.

[Question] But, do you think it has put off in a way any other attempts to tamper with the credentials, can we look forward, say, to 2 or 3 more years at least and perhaps never at all?

[Answer] Well, I would hope that not only the vote itself but the breakdown and the margin of Iran's defeat in the General Assembly today would have a deterrent effect for the Arabs, and their supporters. It is generally believed that they lost considerable prestige over the past few weeks as a result of these machinations, and I would hope that they would have second thoughts about repetition of this or a similar exercise. [End recording]

EL AL WORKERS STILL ON RUNWAYS; TALKS POSTPONED

TA271838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The representatives of the government and Histadrut will resume negotiations with El Al on Sunday.

This evening they had the first meeting, after which the acting secretary of the Histadrut, Yisra'el Qeysar, said that there is a postponement due to technical reasons only, and that the sides are preparing for nonstop negotiations.

The director general of the Finance Ministry, Prof 'Ezra Sadan, told our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum that the resumption of negotiations was made possible after the pilots promised the Histadrut to accept the results of negotiations and the government agreed to it, even though the pilots did not sign the document of principles.

A workers committees spokesman announced that his people will decide on future steps only after they get a report from the acting Histadrut secretary. The workers, who are continuing their demonstrations on the runways of Ben-Gurion Airport, would like to hear from Yisra'el Qeysar what was said today in the first meeting between the Finance Ministry representatives, the El Al directorate and the Histadrut representatives. Only then will they decide whether to continue staying in the airport or stop their demonstration.

Eight El Al workers and six police were hurt in the confrontations at Ben-Gurion Airport. Our correspondent Mikha'el Huller reported that two police are still hospitalized. The police said that the El Al workers used an unknown kind of acid, and one of the police was hurt by this acid. The police detained seven workers on suspicion that they damaged a police vehicle, attacked police and resisted arrest.

Our correspondent Eytan Rabin reported from Elat that a Boeing plane which was on its way from London to the airport in Lod landed at 'Uvda airport. There were 120 passengers on the plane. This plane will fly out 120 other passengers tomorrow who are now on their way from Lod to Elat.

BEGIN SAYS NOT TO USE FORCE IN RESOLVING EL AL

TA271948 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister asked the transport minister today to resolve the crisis in El Al without using force. Our correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that Begin met with Corfu this afternoon in the Knesset. The prime minister did not advise the minister on how to act in the El Al affair. Our correspondent Elisha' Shpigelman adds that at the same meeting, the prime minister was advised that in face of events concerning the company in the last few days, and for fear of losing public support, the finance and transport ministers have decided that the El Al directorate must resume negotiations.

REPORTAGE ON WEST BANK DISTURBANCES 27-28 OCT

1 Injured Near Bethlehem

TA271017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] At the Ad-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem, a Communications Ministry worker has been injured in the head by a stone thrown at him. Meanwhile, two cars had their windshields smashed by stones thrown at them. Last night, a lookout position in the camp was set afire.

In Ramallah, a soldier fired shots into the air from a jeep after he was stoned. No one was hurt.

In Nabulus and Ramallah today, demonstrations continued and schools were closed. Students threw stones at Israeli cars, set up roadblocks and waved Palestinian flags.

AFP Report on Demonstrations

NC271100 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Jerusalem, Oct 27 (AFP) — Palestinian secondary students in the occupied West Bank today burned tires, stoned Israeli military vehicles and chanted anti-Israeli slogans in protest demonstrations against the killing yesterday of a 15-year-old youth by Israeli settlers.

Demonstrations broke out in Ramallah, Al-Birah, Nabulus and Daishe following the killing yesterday of 15-year-old Incham Lufta and the wounding of two other youths by a settler in the Hilanith settlement near Nabulus.

Israeli radio reported that authorities have arrested the settler, who said he shot the youths because they were participating in a demonstration that appeared threatening.

In today's disturbances, armed Israeli settlers, firing into the air, sided with Israeli troops arriving to restore order. Witnesses said that the settlers arrested two girl student demonstrators in Ramallah, but Israeli military authorities said that only one girl was taken to a local police station.

The most violent of the demonstrations took place in Ramallah, where Israeli security forces used tear gas to disperse the students. In the Palestinian camp of Amari, outside Ramallah, youths stoned military vehicles and Israeli soldiers responded by shooting in the air.

At Daishe, a Palestinian camp near Bethlehem, young demonstrators burned tires near a police station. In Nabulus, secondary students have been on strike since yesterday.

The parents of several arrested students have been warned by police to keep their children from participating in further demonstrations.

Curfew on Ad-Duhayshah Camp

TA271455 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1420 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] This afternoon a curfew was imposed on the Ad-Duhayshah refugee camp not far from Bethlehem in view of several incidents that took place during the day where Israeli cars were pelted with stones. In one of the cases, a Communications Ministry worker was hit in the head. Security sources have told our correspondent Arad Nir that quiet has prevailed in Judaea and Samaria since this afternoon. This morning a student demonstration in Nabulus was dispersed with tear gas.

2 Children Injured

TA280942 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] In demonstrations in the Ad-Duhayshah refugee camp, the two children of Beni Katzover, the head of the regional council of Samaria, were slightly wounded. They were evacuated to a hospital. The children were hit by their car's windshields which were broken by stones thrown. A curfew has been imposed on the refugee camp.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that small demonstrations, accompanied by stone throwing, continued in Nabulus today.

WORK BEGINS ON REBUILDING HEBRON JEWISH QUARTER

TA261700 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 26 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Report by Arye Avneri]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Deputy Prime Minister David Levi have decided that the Jewish quarter of Hebron should be rebuilt. The project's work team has already been established and this week it began its work in the quarter. Levi told me yesterday: "The building of the Jewish quarter in Hebron has become a fact. We will not succumb to domestic or foreign pressure."

The decision to resettle and prepare homes in Hebron's Jewish quarter was made by the Cabinet in February 1980, and a work plan was even submitted by Housing Minister Levi. However, in the Cabinet session at the time, several ministers expressed opposition to settlement in Hebron, among them Simha Ehrlich, Gid'on Pat, Shmu'el Tamir and Yisra'el Katz.

The most vigorous opponent was then Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin, who even lodged a protest against the Cabinet decision with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, in the spirit of the agreement that had been signed at the time with the Democratic Movement for Change [Yadin's party]. As a result of the protest, the execution of the plan was stayed. Also the U.S. administration publicly expressed opposition to the settlement of the Jewish quarter in Hebron.

Over the past months, movement began toward carrying out the plan. Levi toured the Jewish quarter in Hebron and visited Bet Hadassah, where Jewish families had ensconced themselves at the time, refusing to evacuate.

Those accompanying Levi, including Rabbi Moshe Levinger, who lives with his family in Hebron's Jewish quarter, and some residents of the nearby Qiryat Arba', asked his help in renovating Bet Hadassah, to raise the living standard of the families there. Levi complied, and recently renovation work began.

At the same time, Levinger asked Levi to renew construction in the Jewish quarter so that more families could live there, in addition to the three families who were the first to acquire homes in the quarter. Levi was also asked to invest funds in the renovation of the quarter's Magen Avraham Synagogue.

During his visit, Levi promised that at the appropriate time the renovation or reconstruction of the Jewish quarter would begin. A few days ago a closed meeting was held between Begin and Levi in which it was decided to carry out the plan to rebuild the quarter.

After the "green light" was given, Levi hastened to appoint a special team, under the director general of the Housing Ministry, Asher Viner, and the ministry's Jerusalem director, Shmaryahu Kohen. The team includes experts in various areas of construction and planning. The team has already toured the Jewish quarter and drawn up the initial details of the plan, which is to include, among other things, the building of new homes, a youth hostel and a field school.

LABOR SPOKESMAN ON SOVEREIGNTY EXTENSION, HEBRON

TA271545 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, in a statement he sent to the editors of all newspapers, the Labor Party spokesman hastened to clarify that MK Ra'anana Na'im's proposal to extend Israeli law to the West Bank cannot be submitted to the Knesset without the Alignment faction's approval, and such approval has not been given.

The party spokesman clarified that the Labor Party Executive had decided a few months ago that if a proposal is raised to extend Israeli law to Judaea and Samaria, or parts of it, the Labor Party would oppose this, even if it involves only those territories the Alignment believes should remain part of Israel.

The Labor Party spokesman also expressed surprise at the government's decision to Judaize and rebuild ancient Hebron.

Instead of Judaizing "Arab" Hebron, the spokesman said, it would be better to develop the Jewish settlements south of Jerusalem and strengthen the capital's security.

MINISTERS TO TESTIFY BEFORE COMMISSION NEXT WEEK

TA270831 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Excerpt] The commission of inquiry investigating the circumstances of the massacre in the refugee camps will soon, apparently starting next week, summon Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi and Communications Minister Mordkhai Tzipori to testify.

It has been learned that at least some of the evidence by the Cabinet ministers will be heard in camera.

It is almost certain that the commission will again summon Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon (who testified at the beginning of this week) to give evidence in order to complete their evidence and answer further questions requiring clarification.

ZAIRE RESUMES 'FULL MILITARY COOPERATION'

TA261717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Knowledgeable government sources in Kinshasa have said that Zaire has resumed full military cooperation with Israel. This was done upon the advent of a visit by a high-ranking military delegation from Israel to Kinshasa. Yesterday its members were seen by President Mobutu Sese Seko, who is also his army's supreme commander. According to the report, the delegation was headed by the defense minister's aid, Gen Avraham Tamir. The sources noted that this policy falls in line with Zaire's policy of varying the sources of its military aid.

SHAMIR TO MAKE 2-DAY STATE VISIT TO ZAIRE

TA280620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Within a few days, the foreign minister is scheduled to make a 2-day state visit to Zaire. This was decided yesterday by the Foreign Ministry. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Minister Shamir will deal with tightening the links between the two countries, particularly in the field of agriculture. Israel will also give Zaire captured arms, most of which were taken in the Peace for Galilee war. An agreement on this was achieved a few days ago in talks between the defense minister's aid, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. Israel will also increase the credit it is giving Zaire to buy weapons in Israel and experts will prepare a plan to expand its army.

Our correspondent has learned that people close to the deputy prime minister think that the foreign minister foiled Minister Levi's visit to Zaire. At one time, the prime minister asked him to visit there in his place because of his wife's illness. Foreign Ministry sources have denied this out of hand.

PAT, DELEGATION DEPART FOR AUSTRALIA 27 OCTOBER

TA271826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Industry Minister Gid'on Pat is on his way to Australia with a delegation of leading Israeli industrialists. Pat is due to hold talks with his Australian counterparts, with Prime Minister Fraser and with other leading Australian officials.

ISRAELI-FRENCH CULTURE COMMITTEE TO MEET

TA272117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand has said that the joint Israeli-French culture committee will meet soon, noting that the tension on this matter has eased. He was speaking at a meeting at the Elysee Palace with the chief rabbi in France, Shmu'el Sirat. He again promised that, as long as the PLO does not change its position, Yasir 'Arafat will not be invited to visit Paris.

As for the well-being of French Jews, Mitterrand emphasized that his administration will do everything in its power to guarantee the safety of the community. Rabbi Shmu'el Sirat said that at the meeting with Mitterrand, the predicament of Anatoliy Shcharansky and Ida Nudel was also broached. He told our correspondent Gil'ad Sher that the chief rabbi of Moscow had invited him to visit the Soviet Union. The date for the visit will be set soon.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT TO RESUME KNESSET TIES

TA272118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The European Parliament has denied allegations that its ties with Israel had been frozen as a result of the war in Lebanon. An official spokesman for the parliament has said that the contacts with the Knesset will soon resume, adding that a joint session of the two institutions will meet at the beginning of next year. The European Parliament includes representatives from the 10 EEC member countries.

KAKH ADVISER TO HEAD GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE

TA280959 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Oct 82 p 3

[Report by Judy Siegel]

[Excerpts] Morton Dolinsky, a Herut activist and senior adviser to the Jewish Agency's 'Aliya Department spokesman, is to be named acting director of the Government Press Office, THE JERUSALEM POST has learned.

Dolinsky, 52, was born in New York and came on 'aliya in 1956. He was a member of the Jewish Defence League in its early years and an adviser to its founder, Me'ir Kahane. He also advised various American congressional candidates before settling here.

Staffers at the press office, which is the liaison with the foreign press in Israel and issues bulletins and announcements to the local press, oppose Dolinsky's appointment.

They say they want an insider with experience in the press office, and are concerned about mixed opinions of Dolinsky's work at the agency.

Matityahu Shmuelewitz, director of the prime minister's office, to which the press office is responsible, would not confirm or deny Dolinsky's appointment yesterday.

Dolinsky will replace Ze'ev Hafetz, who had asked for a year's unpaid leave to write a book on Israel and the media. There were reports that Hafetz asked to leave because of his dissatisfaction over the government's delay in appointing a full inquiry commission to investigate the Sabra and Shatila massacres. Hafetz was widely praised by foreign correspondents here for his fine organizational work, which began in 1977 when hundreds of journalists arrived to cover the visit of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

Re'uven Hecht, a close adviser to Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Dolinsky's friend from Haifa days, reportedly endorsed him for the job.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CRITICIZES KAKH PUBLICATIONS

TA241121 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Oct 82 p 8

[Report by Mordekhay Basoq]

[Text] "I wish to state that in my opinion this announcement, as well as other Kakh movement publications that have been brought to my attention, go beyond the bounds of what is permissible in the framework of expanding freedom of expression, and border on criminal incitement to rebellion." These words were written by Attorney General Prof Yitzhaq Zamir to Rabbi Me'ir Kahane, the leader of the Kakh movement.

As will be recalled, about a month ago the Jerusalem municipality refused to post the announcement by the Kakh movement justifying the massacre in the refugee camps Sabra and Shatila on the municipal announcement boards.

After the incident with the Kakh movement, the Jerusalem municipality appealed to Professor Zamir with a request for his opinion.

In his letter to Rabbi Kahane, the attorney general adds: "I wish to ask the Kakh movement to refrain from damaging and inflammatory publications of this sort, and not to get involved with criminals." A copy of the letter has been sent to the director general of the Jerusalem municipality, Sha'ul Sason.

Our correspondent points out that this is the second time in the recent past that Professor Zamir has warned the Kakh movement.

KAKH MEMBER GUILTY OF CONSPIRING TO BLOW UP MOSQUE

TA261142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Yo'el Lerner, a member of the Kakh movement was convicted this morning by the Jerusalem District Court of conspiring to blow up the Dome of the Rock Mosque on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

Our correspondent Ehud Klausner points out that Lerner was charged with planning to carry out this act of sabotage along with several members of an extremist youth movement called the Hasmonians.

About 4 years ago he was convicted of a similar crime. At that time, he was found in the possession of explosives designed to sabotage Arab buildings, and he was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. The sentence for the new charge has not yet been published.

KNESSET SUPPORTS BROADCASTING AUTHORITY DIRECTOR

TA271521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] In the Knesset, the coalition and the opposition today voiced support for Yosef Lapid, director general of the broadcasting authority, who has been under attack from rightwing members of the authority's executive. Jack Katznel reports:

[Begin recording] [Katznel -- picked up in midsentence] -- Aharon Papo, one of the rightwing members of the broadcasting authority board, periodically attacked the news reporters, accusing them of leftwing bias or keeping the government's point of view off the airwaves and the television screen. In the past few weeks, Papo criticized the way Israel television handled the public campaign for a state inquiry into the Beirut massacres, charging that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's point of view was not presented adequately.

In particular, Papo attacked the authority's director general, Yosef Lapid. Lapid has been criticized several times by Likud supporters who said that he was appointed by the Likud government in order to bring leftwing reporters to heel, yet the bias in the state media continues, the critics charge. In this case, Lapid defended his reporters and editors and was praised in the Knesset by the Labor Party's Ora Namir, chairwoman of the education committee which maintains a watching brief over the broadcasting authority:

[Namir -- apparently recorded earlier] He was under a very hard political pressure coming mainly from the rightwing of the government, and he behaved very independently and, I must admit, very bravely. I will say that as long as he will support the professional and independent work of the workers of the news department of the television, and the television in general, I will support the director general. [end recording]

IDF RADIO STAFF OPPOSE PE'ER APPOINTMENT

TA280937 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Ron Ben-Yishay, former military correspondent for Israel television, this week met with staffers at the Israel Defence Forces radio station, Galei Zahal, where he will become station commander on November 1, with the acting rank of aluf-mishne (colonel).

Station employees are reportedly pleased with Ben-Yishay's appointment, but are fighting the simultaneous hiring of veteran Israel radio interviewer Edna Pe'er as station programming director. IDF civilian employees union representatives at Galei Zahal say they will boycott Pe'er if and when she comes to work.

Station under leader Arye Yavin and his deputy, Yehoshu'a Maimon, have met with OC [Commanding Officer] Manpower Branch Maj Gen Moshe Nativ and given him the names of Galei Zahal staffers whom they deem suitable candidates for the post. They argue that the new station commander needs an experienced deputy who knows Galei Zahal. Other senior staffers say they will quit if "Pe'er gets the job, which comes with the acting rank of sgan-aluf (lieut. col.) and a car with driver.

Pe'er is the personal choice of Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan. Ben-Yishay told staffers this week that he, too, opposes Pe'er as his deputy, but that her appointment had been "forced" upon him.

Eytan reportedly told Yavin in response to a protest telegram against Pe'er's appointment that she would take up the position on November 1 come what may, and that if staffers refuse to work with her, he would bring in other staffers who would.

MAURITANIAALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER'S ARRIVAL REPORTED

AB271055 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] His Excellency Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the political bureau of the FLN and prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, arrived in Nouakchott on an official visit yesterday afternoon at the invitation of Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of national defense. The Algerian prime minister was welcomed on arrival by Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya and others, including Gabriel Cimper, minister of equipment and transport; Mohamed Didi Ali, minister of fisheries and maritime economy; Dieng Boubou Farba, minister of mines and energy; Mohamed el Moutar Ould Zamel, minister of information; and Mahmoud Vadeleck Ba, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation [Last name and title as heard].

After hearing the national anthems of the two countries, the two prime ministers inspected members of the Military Committee for National Salvation, the government, the diplomatic corps and the key personalities who were present at the airport.

The Algerian prime minister later informed the press of his joy to be in Mauritania and the results expected from this visit. Questioned on the state of cooperation relations between the two countries, His Excellency Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani stated that the relations are exemplary in many fields. We are obliged to do everything to strengthen these relations, considering the confidence that the two peoples have placed in them, he concluded.

The two prime ministers held a 45 minute tete-a-tete at the presidential palace, which was followed at 1800 with a working session held by the two delegations. The two prime ministers presided over the deliberations. At the end of the working session the prime minister and minister of national defense offered a dinner in the honor of his Algerian counterpart and the delegation that accompanied him.

MOROCCOKING HASSAN COMMENTS AT UN ON ARAB PEACE PLAN

LD271614 Rabat MAP in English 1232 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct [no date as received] (MAP) -- King Hassan II of Morocco addressed on Thursday the UN General Assembly.

The monarch who made the speech in his quality of chairman of the 12th Arab summit of Fes and of the seven member committee formed by the summits first recalled that the postponement of the summit that was decided in November 1981 had not been motivated by the rejection of the Fahd plan but by the fact that this plan, including its paragraph seven, required a deep examination so that all Arab countries unanimously express their opinion without hesitation. "Thus, this plan has become the Arab peace plan", said the monarch adding "our appeal for cohabitation and peace did not proceed from a sentiment of weakness and did not follow the tragic events of Lebanon, because Arab countries were submitted to no pressure".

King Hassan II added that the Arab unanimity achieved in Fes proves that Arabs remained faithful to their virtue, that they did not yield to passion and that for the first time in history, they could launch an appeal for peace and justice.

The monarch underlined that the main characteristics of the Arab peace plan which was unanimously adopted constitutionally commits all Arab heads of state and that all its points are positive and are not wrapped in superfluous sentiments or expressions. Another characteristic of the plan is that it is applicable and that no one of its stipulations is utopian.

King Hassan II also recalled the decision of the recent Arab summit of Fes to set up a committee with a mission to visit several foreign capitals. In this respect, he said that there is still a long way to cover because a war that set ablaze a region for forty years cannot find a solution in month or two.

According to the sovereign, the most important thing is that the Arab and Palestinian cause has been defended with responsibility and commitment.

King Hassan II also reaffirmed that all Arab meetings had reaffirmed the resolution of the 1974 Rabat summit. This resolution stipulated that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this respect, he said that despite the fact that the United States do not recognize the PLO, it is important to say that the clearness and honesty that marked the talks with President Reagan and the secretary of state, Mr. Shultz "have enabled us to reaffirm without hesitation, with seriousness and courtesy, that Morocco and Arab countries always consider that the PLO possesses the legitimacy and popularity, even inside the occupied territories, that enable it to make commitments.

Addressing the UN secretary general, the president and members of the General Assembly, King Hassan II said, "[quotation mark as received] We rely on each of you to be the interpreter of our will for peace and our desire to help in constructing the international community on the basis of equality and the guarantee of the rights of all.

We are convinced, underlined the monarch, that we will find in you support, now that you have got acquainted with our peace plan.

SUDAN

SUDAN REPORTEDLY TO SEND TROOPS TO IRAQ

JN280642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The Sudanese regime has expressed its readiness to send 10,000 troops to help the Iraqi regime in its war against Iran.

REUTER cites the Sudanese ambassador in Kuwait as telling the Bahraini paper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ that it has been decided in principle to send a division comprising 10,000 soldiers fully equipped to Baghdad to fight alongside Iraq against Iran. The Sudanese ambassador affirmed that this force could possibly be increased depending on the Iraqi regime's request and military developments.

It is worth noting that on 23 October the Sudanese ruler announced Sudan's readiness to send troops to Iraq, but he made no mention on the number of these troops.

In Amman, a ranking Jordanian Government official has told the REUTER correspondent, and this is the first official announcement, that the Jordanian regime would be prepared to send regular troops to Iraq should Iraq ask for them.

NUMAYRI ISSUES COMMAND ORDER 26 OCTOBER

Middle East Situation

JN271209 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Oct (SUNA) -- Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, minister of defense and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, yesterday issued a command order dealing with the current Arab situation and Sudan's participation in the achievement of peace between Iraq and Iran. The order refers to the changes in the Arab arena during the periods that preceded and followed the Fes summit, especially the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon, the storming of Beirut and the withdrawal of the Syrian forces, as usual, from the Lebanese capital to the Al-Biqa' Valley after being the first to surrender an Arab capital to the Israelis.

The command order deals with the consequences of these developments and the Arab and international reaction, especially that of the Soviets, who confined themselves to condemnation of the Israeli occupation and verbal requests for the withdrawal of the Israelis from Lebanon.

The command order points out that, although the United States condemned the occupation, its position in the UN Security Council did not result in pressure on Israel to withdraw. The order says that the Arab states themselves were split between those who maintained silence and those who called for Palestinian steadfastness without giving assistance. Some Arab states also refused to host the Palestinians following their withdrawal from Beirut.

The command order also points out that Sudan voluntarily welcomed the Palestinians who had been besieged in Beirut. The PLO praised and responded to the Sudanese invitation.

The command refers to the sudden escalation in the Iraq-Iran war following the developments in Lebanon. It also refers to the unanimous resolutions adopted by the Fes summit, especially that calling for abidance by the Arab League Charter and the collective Arab defense pact, in view of the Iranian threat against Iraq, by providing military, political and economic support to Iraq.

The command order points out that Sudan had taken several steps in implementation of this resolution, including a decision to dispatch forces to Iraq. The order says that Sudan made this decision in view of the serious escalation of hostilities and continued Iranian offensives to destroy Iraq's military strength, which is a strategic reserve for overall Arab military strength in the confrontation against Israel. Furthermore, the Iranian offensives are aimed at exhausting Arab financial and economic resources and expanding the circle of armed clashes to envelop the entire Gulf region, which would facilitate foreign intervention in the region.

Army Reorganization

JN271158 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Oct (SUNA) -- Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, defense minister and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, yesterday issued a command order to the armed forces' officers, NCO's and soldiers. The command order dealt with the reorganization of the People's Armed Forces and the general command. Under the reorganization, the three staffs of operations, logistics and administration replace the Central Staff Command.

The order notes that this measure has achieved some sort of decentralization and has proved its effectiveness in the past. It also indicates that organization and reorganization are a continuous process required to develop the People's Armed Forces.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI APPOINTS INTEGRATION OFFICIAL

JN271847 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 27 Oct (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a decree appointing Abu Bakr 'Uthman Salih, minister of the prime minister's office, as secretary general of the Egyptian-Sudanese Higher Integration Council. It is to be noted that during President Numayri's recent visit to Egypt, Presidents Mubarak and Numayri agreed that the secretary general of the integration would be Sudanese, and that there would be two assistant secretaries general, one a Sudanese Egyptian and the other an Egyptian from Sudan [as received].

ETHIOPIAEPLF FORCES CLAIM 22-23 OCT BATTLE SUCCESS

EA251610 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrina 1500 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The heroic members of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] peoples militia have dealt a heavy blow to enemy forces that attempted to infiltrate our semiliberated and liberated areas in the districts of (Guhcha) and (Tsillima). In fierce fighting on Friday and Saturday, 22-23 October, 63 Dergue soldiers were killed, 106 were wounded and 1 captured. During the victorious engagement, 13 small arms, a large quantity of ammunition and many handgrenades were also captured. Those killed included a lieutenant in the fascist Dergue army.

KENYA26 MORE AIR FORCE REBELS SENTENCED BY MILITARY

EA271444 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Twenty-six rebels of the disbanded Kenya Air Force were yesterday sentenced to terms ranging from dismissal from the armed forces to 20 years' imprisonment by a court martial sitting at the Langata Barracks, Nairobi. Yesterday's convictions bring the total to 388 of the rebels sentenced so far for their part in the August disturbances.

SOMALIAPRESIDENT BARRE RECEIVES DPRK DELEGATION

EA262034 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] President of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre today at the presidency received DPRK Minister of Culture and Art Challe Yi Chang-son, who paid a courtesy call on the president. Challe Yi Chang-son, who was heading the Korean delegation at the celebration of the 13th anniversary of the October revolution, conveyed to Challe Siad warm greetings from DPRK President Challe Kim Il-song.

President of the Somali Democratic Republic Challe Siad Briefed the delegation on the facts of the problem in the Horn of Africa and on the provocative attacks by Abyssinia and its allies on certain parts of the Somali Democratic Republic. The president asked the minister to convey his greetings to the president, the government and the people of Korea. In reply, the minister said they were highly impressed by the progress made by the people of the Somali Democratic Republic since the revolution. Also present were the minister of culture and higher education, Challe Abd al-Qasim Salad Hasan, and the Korean ambassador to the Somali Democratic Republic.

SNM REPORTS RECENT VICTORY OVER SIAD BARRE FORCES

EA262142 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Formerly Radio Kulmis]

[Text] Combatants of the Somali Nationalist Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition launched a fierce attack on bases of troops still loyal to the Siad Barre regime in Tug Vajale, in the northwestern region of Somalia on 25 October. Reports add that the combatants of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition, who launched their attack at 0430, killed 10 soldiers and wounded 20 others, as well as destroying 2 armored personnel carriers, the armory and the police station in Wajale town. The combatants of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition returned safely to base.

CAMEROONAHIDJO HOLDS TALKS WITH EQUATORIAL GUINEAN LEADER

AB261826 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The visiting leader of Equatorial Guinea, Col Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, will tonight be guest at a reception offered in his honor by President Ahmadou Ahidjo. Shortly after his arrival in Yaounde, the Equatorial Guinean president and his Cameroonian host held private talks which were expected to be dominated by bilateral, regional and African issues. Col Obiang Nguema Mbasogo leaves Yaounde tomorrow morning at the end of his 24-hour friendly and working visit to Cameroon.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLICPRESIDENT KOLINGBA PAYS VISIT TO FRANCE

For Paris AFP reportage on President Andre Kolingba's 2-day visit to France beginning 24 October, see the France section of the 26 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CHADAL-AHRAM INTERVIEWS HABRE ON NATIONAL ISSUES

PM211249 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 21 Oct 82 p 5

[President Hissein Habre interviewed by Hidayat 'Abd al-Hamid in Kinshasa -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the political, economic and social situation in Chad after that grinding war?

[Answer] Well, it might be useful to say a few words about the conditions that prevailed in Chad in the past before talking about the present situation. Under the previous coalition, Chad was divided among various political and military forces with each force having its own government. There was general chaos. These were the conditions when we arrived in Ndjamea. Four months later security, order, peace and unity prevailed. These are the main features of the transformation that has taken place in Chad, but there are still problems. The 17-year war has brought ruin and set everything back. We are facing very serious problems in all fields. The administrative structure of the state must be rebuilt. We must restore public services and life to the country. Trade must be revived and projects initiated if life is to return. On the social level, there are no drugs, the hospitals are without services and the university and schools are closed. We are trying to reopen the schools. This is being accomplished but at a slow pace. Our problems are massive and Chad cannot face them alone. Chad also faces foreign threats. The country's security and unity are threatened. We must defend Chad so its security and peace are not harmed by anyone.

[Question] What degree of national reconciliation with all the political forces is acceptable to you?

[Answer] Our concept of national reconciliation is different from the concept abroad. To us, reconciliation means rebuilding and rediscovering the Chadian people's society, fraternity and common ideals. Now we have these things. People long for peace, unity and security and they realize the importance of rebuilding the country. This is why the people throughout the country recognize only one authority. This is reconciliation, and we have achieved it to a large extent. As for the people abroad, the Goukouni group and others want to be back in Ndjamea; but they were there before. They had the old coalition and they destroyed Chad. The people abandoned them because they ruined the country and fled to where they are refugees, individuals with no support. Abroad they get the blessings and support of those who had intervened in Chad and always created problems for Chad and set it on fire. These are the ones who now support Goukouni and Kamougue.

What is the meaning of a shadow cabinet in Algiers or Tripoli, and who is to form it and defend it? Our clear answer is that this constitutes interference by foreign powers in the domestic affairs of Chad.

[Question] You spoke about the rebuilding of Chad. What kind of assistance do you expect from the big industrial powers, and particularly from France which, until recently, had a strong presence there?

[Answer] What we hope for is urgent aid from the various states for rebuilding the state. What does this mean? It means aid to enable us to defend ourselves. This, for us, is a basic issue. Chad must be able to safeguard its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and it must be able to provide peace for its people. These are the priorities. We also need help to protect the health of the Chadian people. We must have drugs, doctors and pharmacists. We need aid for national education. The schools should be reopened and children should be able to go to school. Graduates should be able to get scholarships for higher studies. We need aid in order to rebuild and put the country on the road to recovery. We need means of transport and we need planes. We need help in order to be able to deal with the famine and feed the people. There is much room for helping this country which has suffered so much from war, a country in fact destroyed by war. What is to be done for a country in such a predicament, a country ravaged by war? These are the problems.

[Question] How much aid are you seeking for reconstruction?

[Answer] I do not see what good mentioning specific figures is going to do. Everybody knows what Chad needs. The United Nations and all our friends know. What is important is that we get tangible aid, even if it is only 1 dollar.

[Question] Can you shed some light on the relations between Chad and Egypt, and what aid do you want from Egypt?

[Answer] Egypt is a friendly state. It has supported Chad and is still supporting it. We believe there is a role for Egypt to play at this stage in tackling Chad's problems. The problems I have mentioned. Egypt can contribute to the rebuilding process in various fields.

[Question] When will you visit Egypt?

[Answer] I cannot give a specific date at this stage.

[Question] You have said that there are certain powers behind the Chadian opposition abroad. Can you name these powers?

[Answer] Journalists are sometimes strange. You know these powers. Where did the Chadian opposition issue its statement? One of these states, namely Libya, is still occupying an important part of Chad. Everyone is saying that Libya has withdrawn from Chad, but this is wrong. It has withdrawn from a part of Chad, but it is still occupying 1,500 square miles of Chadian territory. Less than 1 month ago [as published] it was occupying about three-quarters of the country. So, those who want war to rage continuously in Chad are known to everyone. The press is characteristically curious and sometimes it turns into a superpower itself.

HABRE STATES PRIORITIES OF NEW GOVERNMENT 26 OCT

AB271643 Paris AFP in French 1454 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Ndjamen, 27 Oct (AFP) -- President Hissein Habre presided over an extraordinary Cabinet meeting on Tuesday during which he spelled out the priority objectives of the new government formed in Ndjamen on 21 October, a communique from the Ministerial Council announced.

Mr Habre, who was holding the first meeting with his new government, stated that its mission will "essentially" consist of consolidating peace, concord and national unity.

The new Cabinet, he stressed, includes several members of the former Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], technocrats, guerrillas, and politicians who "have fought for their country in their own way."

That "diversity of experience" is one of the factors showing the competence of the new Cabinet whose members are from all walks of life, which "in terms of representation is a major asset for the success of its mission," Mr Habre added.

The Chadian head of state also stressed the "absolute" need for constant, continued and sustained efforts.

The Chadian president urged each minister to "do everything possible" to combat tribalism, nepotism and regionalism" in order to consolidate national confidence and concord "forever." For Mr Habre, these objectives are preconditions for the success of the "new policy" established on 7 June 1982.

Mr Habre's FAN entered Ndjamenia on 7 June and overthrew the GUNT, whose President, Goukouni Oueddei, went to live in exile in Algiers.

The communique said in conclusion that "this heavy responsibility of the government -- to address itself to the country's redress -- is incompatible with dillydallying."

HABRE SENDS MESSAGE TO OAU CHAIRMAN ON AID

AB271634 Paris AFP in French 1524 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Ndjamenia, 27 Oct (AFP) -- It was learned in Ndjamenia on Wednesday, from unconfirmed sources, that President Hissein Habre sent a message to the current chairman of the OAU, Daniel arap Moi, "drawing his attention to the urgent need" for Chad to see that the international conference on aid to Chad achieves "conclusive" results.

According to the same source, Hissein Habre asked the Kenyan head of state to act in his capacity as current chairman of the OAU to obtain the massive participation of African countries and other states at the conference, which is scheduled to take place in Geneva from 29 to 30 November. Finally, the Chadian president expressed the hope that Mr arap Moi would attend that conference.

MINISTER SAYS CHAD 'COUNTING' ON ZAIRE AID

AB271350 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Zaire has promised to assist Chad in its reconstruction efforts. Gouara Lassou, [minister of further education], who arrived in Kinshasa yesterday, said that his country is counting on Zaire for the improvement of its educational infrastructure. Cooperation at university level has existed for a long time; Chadian students have always studied in Zaire and there are now 20 in Zairian universities.

RWANDA

RWANDA-UGANDA TALKS ON REFUGEES PROBLEM STALL

AB260900 Paris AFP in English 0833 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Kigali, Oct 26 (AFP) -- The Ugandan authorities are organising meetings to "invite" Rwandans living in Uganda to return to their country on specific dates, according to refugees arriving here.

Authoritative sources here said the Ugandan Government was in this way attempting to show that the refugees who have been flooding to the border for more than three weeks were returning to Rwanda voluntarily. But the Rwandan Government does not share this view.

Negotiations between the two countries, which began in Gabiro, northeastern Rwanda, on Thursday to discuss the refugee problem, are presently deadlocked.

The refugees said the system gave them time to gather their belongings, load up trucks which they have rented, and make their way to the border. Others are arriving in their own cars, which has caused long queues of traffic at the border where more than 2,000 people are waiting to cross to Rwanda.

The talks have stalled mainly over a dispute concerning the refugees' identity and the refugees are basically Ugandans with Rwandan connections who have been expelled by force, while Uganda maintains they are Rwandan refugees living in Uganda who wish to return to their country which is now politically stable.

Informed sources in the Rwandan capital noted that in spite of six hours of private talks on Sunday, Rwandan Social Affairs Minister Felicien Gatabazi and Ugandan Public Service and Cabinet Affairs Minister Wilson Okwenje would be forced to admit failure.

More than 40,000 refugees have fled from Uganda into Rwanda since the beginning of the month.

Habyarimana Comments

AB261707 Paris AFP in French 1547 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Kigali, 26 Oct (AFP) -- President Habyarimana stated on Tuesday that Rwanda cannot definitively resettle in its territory all the refugees who have just come from Uganda.

In a speech delivered on the 22d anniversary of the Rwanda Armed Forces, the head of state remarked that his country and Uganda "have excellent relations of friendship, solidarity and brotherhood." However, in these circumstances, he added, "both countries must show their genuine determination to carry out a policy of neighborliness on which their development and the security of their respective peoples are dependent."

The Rwandan head of state went on to say: "I entertain the hope that Rwanda's proposals will receive our partner's attention and understanding in strict compliance with international regulations and our mutual, legitimate interests."

Expressing his "greatest concern" about the massive influx of refugees from Uganda, the president thanked "all those who assist in this situation, which is particularly difficult for a country listed among the least developed in the world."

"Rwanda's exiguous territory, its population explosion, and its dramatically slender means would not enable it to receive, maintain and give shelter to a large number of people," he added.

Finally, President Habyarimana made an appeal to all to ensure that persons without shelter or freedom, and wandering all over Africa, the Middle East and everywhere else in the world, will no longer be left to their own fate and at destiny's mercy.

GHANASTATEMENT CALLS FOR ARMED STRUGGLE IN NAMIBIA

AB271839 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Ghana has made it clear that she regards armed struggle as the most effective way of achieving independence for the people of Namibia.

In a statement to mark the week of solidarity with the Namibian people, Ghana expressed solidarity with frontline states, notably Angola, for the untold sacrifice and the heavy burden they are shouldering in the process of liberating Namibia.

The statement condemned apartheid South Africa for her unprovoked acts of aggression, invasion and occupation of part of Angola, and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the racist forces from Angolan territory; otherwise, the struggle will escalate. The statement reiterated that Ghana sees Angola as a sovereign state with the right to determine her security needs without interference.

It described the linkage between the Namibian question and Cuban troops as an attempt to make the United Nations an instrument for enhancing the global strategic interests of certain powers. This attempt is not a legitimate function of the United Nations and is unacceptable to Ghana, the statement added.

LIBERIADOE SCORES MINISTERS, DIRECTORS FOR 'CORRUPTION'

AB272120 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The Liberian head of state, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has expressed grave concern over the general conduct of those charged with the pursuance of public policies and decisions in his government. In a special statement issued from the executive mansion today, directed at Cabinet ministers, managing directors and heads of autonomous agencies of government, Commander in Chief Doe expressed displeasure over a number of glaring irregularities in ministries and agencies.

Primarily among his concern is what he described as the uncompromising rate of the rise in corruption in all its forms. He said payroll padding, misappropriation of government funds and equipment, nepotism, indiscipline, conflicts of interest and bureaucratic red tape continued to impede the progress of the government. The head of state said there is a continuing erosion of public confidence in the performance of those he trusted to responsible positions, largely because, he said, of weak leadership and lack of initiative.

The Liberian leader was extremely critical of political maneuvering where rivalry persists between ministers and their deputies and managing directors and their deputies and described such practices as unhealthy conditions for any organization. Commander in Chief Doe did not specifically blame any assistant ministers because he said if ministers exercised good leadership their lieutenants would fall in line.

Commander in Chief Doe noted that with the advent of the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government, all Liberians put their hope on a better day for the nation. He said to help nourish the aspirations of the people, leaders were appointed whom the council felt could help it achieve a new phase of progress and development in the country. The Liberian leader said the council accorded these officials with a considerable degree of authority in order to get things done. But, he lamented, the situation has been the reverse. Ministers and directors have refused to accept the challenges afforded them and have left the burden of leadership on the council.

He said his office and the capital have remained crowded with citizens on common issues which the ministers and directors have been unable to handle simply because of their disinterest or lack of objectivity in decisionmaking. He said the failure of public officials to carry out our unduly delay directives from the executive mansion have been taken into consideration and he will begin to take special note of those who are indulging in such practices.

Dr Doe said much of the problems of inefficiency in government agencies stemmed from selfishness, greed, lack of national spirit, and a tendency of seeing government as one's private property. The head of state noted that the tendency persists where cuts are expected in order to get important contracts signed. He said he believed this practice has discouraged many important entrepreneurs from establishing businesses in the country.

The Liberian leader, making his most important public statement on conduct in government since his criticism of the judiciary, said ministers and directors generally lacked initiative and spent too little time in their offices to try to solve problems and lack the ability to create morale because of the type of leadership they portray. Although no specific minister or managing director was singled out by the commander in chief, he did indicate that he has been carefully observing the activities of these officials. Based on this observation, the commander in chief said he would pursue a rigid system of discipline to cure irregularities of all government officials. Those found not capable to control their ministry, to avoid unwholesome practices and fail to be innovative will be immediately dismissed.

On embezzlement the Liberian leader said the council would ensure that any official brought down guilty by the court will serve his or her term at Camp Belle Yella in Loffa County. The Liberian leader also noted that as part of the weakness of public officials, they fail to go to their offices on time, thus giving the opportunity to their undermen to be extremely tardy in their attendance.

In conclusion the head of state stressed that in view of all of these facts, he finds himself increasingly constrained to impose administrative or other action against those who do not prove a commitment to the Liberian revolution.

MALI

SDAR LEADER MAKES STATEMENT ON TALKS, DEPARTS

AB271758 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] President Mohammed Abdelaziz of the SDAR left Bamako this morning after a 48-hour visit to our capital. The SDAR president was accompanied to Bamako-Senou Airport by Boubacar Diallo, the administrative secretary of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC]; and by Mamadou Makando, the chief of state protocol. Just before his departure from our capital, President Mohammed Abdelaziz spoke to the Malian press on the outcome of his discussions with Malian authorities.

[Begin recording] Our visit to Mali enabled us to see the political leaders -- government and party officials -- of our sister Republic of Mali under the leadership of President Moussa Traore. We discussed the situation in West Africa, especially the SDAR. We discussed bilateral relations between the SDAR and Mali. We discussed issues pertaining to the whole of Africa and the OAU. They were fruitful and beneficial discussions.

The Malian Government, its people and President Moussa Traore have firmly renewed Mali's solidarity and unflinching support for the Polisario Front, the SDAR and its people in their fight for peace and the territorial integrity of our country.
[end recording]

NIGERALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER MAKES STOPOVER

AB262101 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] His Excellency Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and Algerian prime minister, made a stopover at Niamey International Airport this morning on his way to Mauritania from Algiers. Mr Abdelghani, who was leading an important delegation, was met on arrival by Baba Diallo, our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Hamid Algabit, minister of commerce and transportation; Lt Col Ali Shegou, chief of the Defense Staff of the Niger Armed Forces; as well as the Algerian ambassador to Niger.

Responding to questions by the press, the Algerian prime minister described the purpose of his visit to Mauritania and also spoke of Niger-Algeria cooperation.

[Begin recording] [Abdelghani] In the first place, on behalf of my government, I wish to express my appreciation for the facility accorded us on this trip from Algiers to Nouakchott, which to us represents a new opportunity to acquaint ourselves, though rapidly, [words indistinct] very interesting contacts with your country. I seize this opportunity to express, through you, our sincerest thanks to the people of Niger and their leaders.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] To respond to your question, the visit that I am about to pay to Mauritania falls within the framework of the traditional relations existing between Algeria and its neighbors, including Niger. By this visit, I am also responding to the friendly invitation of Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, the prime minister of Mauritania, who has visited Algeria. And this is an opportunity to exchange views and to renew the cooperation existing between Mauritania and Algeria. [end recording]

NIGERIAFURTHER DETAILS ON MAIDUGURI RIOT REPORTED

AB271258 Lagos NAN in English 1243 GMT 27 Oct 82

[By Olu Edako]

[Text] Maiduguri, 27 Oct (NAN) -- The Borno police command yesterday closed all the major roads leading into and out of Maiduguri because of a religious riot which broke out in the town yesterday afternoon.

A News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) correspondent in Maiduguri reported that the riot began when the members of an unnamed religious sect in the town engaged a detachment of state police command in a battle.

The correspondent quotes unconfirmed reports as saying that many people including two senior police officers lost their lives in the fracas which lasted several hours. All attempts to get the state commissioner of police, Alhaji Tahiru Jedda, to comment on the issue and confirm the deaths failed.

Meanwhile, the state police command has declared the Bulunkutu ward of the town, where the fracas was reportedly (?happening), a "police zone" and imposed restriction on movements in other areas. The command further placed under police guard the roads leading to the Maiduguri airport and higher institutions of learning in the town.

Police sources in Maiduguri have confirmed that about 15 corpses of dead policemen including senior officers [words indistinct] religious fanatics which started the riot yesterday.

The News Agency of Nigeria has learned that some of those killed included an (?inspector of police), popularly called "Inspector Akuya" and a divisional police officer whose name [words indistinct].

At the scene of the incident, "Bulunkutu ward" in Maiduguri, a detachment of police and soldiers were seen sorting out the bodies of their colleagues in the riot. The corpses of the victims were being taken to the Maiduguri general hospital mortuary.

The number of dead civilians including the fanatics have not yet been ascertained. Many people have been arrested and sent to various police stations in Maiduguri metropolis.

Narrating his experience, the Borno state "TRIUMPH" newspaper correspondent resident in the affected area, Harunah Izah, told NAN that he had not been to his house since yesterday because of the intensity of the situation. The ward has been sealed up.

Meanwhile, the Maiduguri general hospital has been closed to out-patients to enable the hospital to deal with casualties of the religious disturbances. A NAN correspondent who visited the hospital was not allowed (?to pass) the hospital security men who had locked up all the entrances. Only police vans conveying the dead and wounded were allowed into the hospital.

15 Policemen Killed

AB271616 Lagos NAN in English 1605 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Maiduguri, Oct. 27 (NAN) -- Police sources in Maiduguri said today that 15 corpses of dead policemen had been recovered following the clash between the police and religious fanatics yesterday.

The News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) learnt from the sources that some of those killed included an inspector of police and a divisional police officer.

Atmosphere 'Tense'

AB271630 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A number of people including policemen were reported killed yesterday in Maiduguri during a serious clash between the police and members of a religious group believed to be followers of the late Maitatsine. Two senior police officers were among those killed.

John Oduku now reports: Many of the fanatics were also killed. The area of the conflict is Bulunkutu, about 15 km from the Maiduguri township. The clash started yesterday. The ward of Bulunkutu has been surrounded by the police. No vehicle is allowed in or out of Maiduguri. In this condition, the house of our senior (?state) representative, Alhaji Umoru Wawa, was damaged.

The dead bodies of the policemen killed during the clash were removed to the Maiduguri general hospital this afternoon, about 24 hours after their death. This is because the fanatics did not allow the police to remove the bodies. The dead bodies of the policemen were now removed with the help of the army.

Another report just reaching us says the fanatics are going from house to house, killing innocent people. The Maiduguri general hospital is now filled to capacity as both men and women are moving into the hospital to verify whether their relatives were killed in the clash.

Meanwhile, the atmosphere in and around Maiduguri is very tense. Police are now searching vehicles and suspects are being arrested. Also, the Maiduguri international airport has been closed; passengers from Kano to Maiduguri now travel by road. Even then, they cannot enter Maiduguri through Bulunkutu because you cannot come in or go out.

The army has been called in and they are now at alert, waiting for orders to launch an attack on the fanatics. When contacted, the state commissioner of police, Alhaji [name indistinct] said he would not comment now.

Presidential Statement

AB271539 Lagos NAN in English 1535 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Lagos, Oct 27 (NAN) -- The executive office of the president said today that yesterday's disturbance in Maiduguri between some Muslim religious fanatics and the police had been brought under the firm control of the police.

A statement by the press secretary, explaining the circumstance of the disturbances, said that a report emanating from the Brono capital had indicated that certain religious fanatics were preaching without permit in Maiduguri.

According to the statement, the fanatics openly proclaimed the Maitatsine doctrine on Oct. 19, and preached that Maitatsine was the approved prophet whose teachings, they avowed, they would continue to follow.

They then called on all their followers to desist from mentioning the name of the Prophet Mohammed whom they referred to as an Arab.

As a result of the foregoing report, the statement went on, the police executed a search warrant in the premises of the religious fanatics on Oct. 26 and 16 of them were found to be preaching without permit and were duly arrested.

The fanatics then reacted by attacking the police with various dangerous weapons, resulting in a number of casualties.

Two senior police officers are known to have died, the statement said, adding, however, that the situation had been quickly brought under control.

AFP NOTES COUNTRY'S 'SERIOUS ECONOMIC POSITION'

AB260933 Paris AFP in English 0901 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Lagos, Oct 26 (AFP) -- Nigeria, the biggest market in Africa, is three months late paying for 5,000 million dollars' worth of imports, and the currency value of the nation's imports exceeds that of its oil exports.

Even though Nigeria's external debt is only 10,000 million dollars, the nation is in a serious economic position.

Foreign banks operating here are refusing to confirm letters of credit and Nigeria's suppliers can no longer count on getting their money quickly, one banking executive said here.

Last April President Shehu Shagari imposed austerity measures when imports were running at 1,800 million dollars a month and oil revenue was only 65 percent of this sum, but it is now clear that in view of sluggish international oil sales, import curbs are no longer enough.

Nigeria has to catch up its payments and at the same time boost its external reserves which have fallen to 1,000 million dollars.

There is little doubt in the minds of analysts here that the government will have to borrow more from abroad.

One analyst has noted: "The big international banks are already uptight about Mexico, Poland, Argentina and other destors, and in these times it is hard to see who is going to help them out."

One banker here believes: "Nigeria may have to pay for Mexico's mistakes." He explained that the U.S. banks' commitments in Mexico probably meant that the U.S. would increase its crude oil purchases from the country, where its banks are out on a 25,000 million dollar limb.

"So they will buy less Nigerian oil thus pushing us into a deeper crisis," he says, adding that the United States has hitherto been Nigeria's top customer for oil, last year's total amounting to 9,000 million dollars.

Oil companies operating here consider oil prospects to be good for the coming three months, although they are less confident about the long term.

The country's import bill in the first nine months of this year was around 13,000 million dollars while exports were only 10,500 million dollars, according to Central Bank officials.

At this juncture it is unclear where Nigeria will turn for funds. It is assumed here that the authorities will be able to tap the Eurocurrency market. Bank loans are unlikely to be forthcoming, partly due to the Mexican problem, but also because most international banks in Lagos are already well extended and will refuse further credit.

If Nigeria turns to the IMF it will no doubt be ordered to devalue. The idea would be to damp down living standards and make imports costlier, which would boost local manufacture.

In addition the IMF may well call for the end of ambitious projects draining funds, like the new federal capital, the Ajaokuto steel plant and new international-gauge railway lines.

Out of self-respect, Nigeria will not submit to these conditions, it is universally agreed here, and could opt for "political" borrowing, for example from OPEC of which it is currently the president.

Saudi Arabia in particular could provide funds, and King Fahd is due to pay an official visit to Nigeria. Diplomats here are sure that Saudi Arabia will assist Africa's most populous state headed by a moderate Moslem president.

Rumors in London and elsewhere suggest that Nigeria could quit OPEC and go it alone, selling oil at a low price in a bid to restore its position rapidly. Nigerian officials hotly deny this as a possibility. This country has to stay in OPEC, the sole hope of stable prices, they declare.

Concern has developed in Lagos that foreign interests will be allowed to repatriate a lower percentage of their profits in future. But most large groups operating here consider that Nigeria is simply going through a bad patch, and that the financial position will be restored in the long term.

A banker has said: "Nigeria is actually a victim of its own [words indistinct] get into debt. If it owed what Mexico [words indistinct] would rush to help us out, not least out of self-interest."

He added: "As things are, nobody is likely to give us a quick hand-out. In the broader view, the situation is not really all that serious."

ANGOLADOS SANTOS RECEIVES NUJOMA, GDR MESSAGE

AB271447 Luanda ANGOP in French 1427 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Oct (ANGOP) -- This morning at the Futungo de Belas in Luanda, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, received in audience SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma with whom he examined world issues.

Also this morning, the Angolan head of state received Johannes Schulz the GDR ambassador to Luanda, who conveyed to him a personal message from GDR President Erich Honecker.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE DEPARTS

EA271458 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, had a meeting with Hungarian Defense Minister Gen Lajos Czinege in Luanda yesterday (?just before the latter's) return home.

At the meeting the Hungarian defense minister told the Angolan head of state that the two countries are cooperating on the basis of the treaty of friendship signed by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Hungarian Leader Janos Kadar. Gen Lajos Czinege went on to say that his visit to our country did not enable him to see Angolan realities in depth but that his tour of Huila and Namibe [formerly Mocamedes] Provinces enabled him to familiarize himself with the experience of the Angolan people.

At the meeting, the Hungarian defense minister made a gift of a golden sword to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos as Hungary's recognition of the merits of the Angolan head of state in leading the People's Republic of Angola, and a photograph album with a pictorial review of life in the armed forces of the socialist country. Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, defense minister, was present at the meeting.

In an interview with the news media yesterday just before departure, Gen Lajos Czinege said his visit to our country gave both Defense Ministries the chance to examine cooperation in the field of military training, cadre training, exchange of experiences and mutual assistance in this sector.

We recall that the Hungarian and Angolan defense ministers signed a military cooperation agreement at the end of their official talks in Luanda the day before yesterday.

MPLA-LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL ON VISIT TO CUBA

For Maputo and Havana reportage on the visit to Cuba by Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Political Bureau, including talks with various Cuban officials and a press conference in Havana, see the Cuba section of the 19 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MOZAMBIQUECHIPANDE INTERVIEWED BEFORE PORTUGAL VISIT

EA261200 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpt] National Defense Minister Lt Gen Alberto Chipande said in Maputo yesterday that Mozambique soldiers might leave for Portugal for training courses as part of the cooperation between the two countries in the military field.

Questioned on the particular significance of military cooperation with Portugal, Chipande said that our country is promoting cooperation with any country, regardless of its political regime, as long as it is based on equality, respect for the sovereignty of each state and mutual benefit.

Referring to the current military situation in Mozambique, the defense minister said that imperialism is trying in vain to prevent a choice of civilization represented by the building of socialism in Mozambique and what it stands for in this region.

He described the so-called Mozambique National Resistance as an extension of the South African Army, adding that imperialism is waging an undeclared war against Mozambique through South Africa.

The national defense minister made these statements just before leaving for Portugal on an official visit.

NAMIBIA

MUDGE SAYS DTA WON'T JOIN INTERIM GOVERNMENT

AB271027 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Windhoek, 27 Oct (AFP) — Dirk Mudge, chairman of Namibia's Ministerial Council, said last night that his Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] would not take part in an interim government constituted by South Africa when its mandate expires at the end of next month.

"We will only serve in a government if elected into office by the people of South-West Africa (Namibia)," Mr Mudge told a public meeting here.

The DTA, the majority party in Namibia with limited executive powers, came to power in 1978 in elections which were regarded as invalid by Western countries.

Mr Mudge, a white former farmer who is also DTA president, said that the DTA opposed a plan in the territory's interim constitution known as "Proclamation AG8" which would create a government structured along ethnic lines.

"Even if the term of government is prolonged and Proclamation AG8 is not amended, we will not go into a new interim government," Mr Mudge said.

South Africa governs the former German colony through a South African administrator general, with some powers going to the Ministerial Council and second-tier responsibilities to the ethnic authorities.

INDEPENDENCE SAID TO BE 'FAR FROM REACH'

NC262015 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 26 (AFP) — Namibian independence is still far from reach, diplomats and observers said here today following statements by South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan indicating that his troops would not pull out prior to a settlement being achieved.

Commentators in the English-language press here generally see General Malan's remarks as a hardening of South Africa's stand [word indistinct] the Namibia issue, although the general himself has since denied that this is the case.

The minister said that South Africa could not withdraw from Namibia without a settlement because this would "move the operational area (in the fight to control African nationalism) southwards to the Orange River which marks South Africa's border with Namibia".

Negotiations towards a Namibian settlement pushed by the five-nation Western Contact Group (United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany) seem to be getting nowhere. A diplomat from one of the contact group states has described the negotiations as dying a natural death, while French Ambassador Marcel-Francois Plaisant recently said that he was pessimistic over the future of Namibia.

John Barratt, director general of the South African Institute of International Affairs, is equally pessimistic. In a recent study he said that for the time being there was no hope of reaching an internationally-recognised independence for Namibia and that the Western initiative was heading for failure.

Commenting on General Malan's remarks, he said Pretoria's new position would eventually lead to the break-up of the contact group.

Observers here noted that South Africa is insisting on a withdrawal of the several thousand Cuban troops based in Angola, which lies to the north of Namibia.

Meanwhile, the atmosphere in the Namibian capital, Windhoek, is reported to be tense, with the future of the territorial assembly still unclear only three weeks before the mandate of the current "Council of Ministers" is due to expire. It is still not known whether South Africa's administrator general for Namibia, Daniel Hough intends to retain the assembly and its "government" or (?replace) it by a "consultative council" appointed by the administration.

EDITORIAL SPEAKS OUT AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

MB271548 Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Oct 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Misplaced Form of Vandalism and Terror"]

[Text] It appears that there is a certain section -- albeit a limited one -- which has a license and unlimited rights to incite others against one another, and even to propagate bloodshed! They do not qualify for one of Mr Hough's security proclamations, neither for the act on terrorism, nor the one on communism. They appear to enjoy the blessing and the protection of the security services, including that of the police.

Why can't something be done by the law against people walking around stealthily -- for cowardly they are -- during the deep of night, to plaster display windows with such stickers as "Don't buy from Jews -- for most of them are communists"?

Or in the alternative, to warn Free Masons and Jewish people, that the day of revenge was coming?

When a SWAPO speaker gets up at a public meeting in Katutura, to say that yet the day will come that his people will live a dignified life, he is carted off to Dordabis, or to the concentration camp approximately 160 miles south of Windhoek.

These right-wingers though, have all the rights in the world. They are even entitled to hurl bombs through windows where people congregate socially; they brag in pubs and in front of girls, that they number a private army of 60,000 men with private arsenals; they import people like Eugene Terre'blanche, to whip hatred and resentment into the hearts of white people of this country, who have already been victims for too long of stupid, official policies, of prejudices, and of petty hatreds.

Mr Terre'blanche and his colleagues can continue -- for Mr Hough will do nothing about them. Why, Mr Hough, do you not call in Brigadier Velde van der Merwe and instruct him to act without delay?

We are also getting very suspicious, Mr Hough, about the "bombs" in Windhoek shops. We are also getting more than suspicious as to why no arrests are made when people become the victims of what has been termed by Mr Andreas Shipanga as "kaffir-bashing", or smearing Windhoek with stickers or paint, displaying such abysmal ignorance about politics and history, that one shudders to think that people of this calibre enjoy the protection of the state's security services -- or could be members of those services in some cases!

It appears to us that we have in this country licenced terrorism. Licenced terrorism, apparently to fight the ghost of communism -- a forlorn hope, because these licenced terrorists and their masters are the greatest helpers and makers of the communist system.

Please leave our few Jews in South Africa alone.

The few who are still here, have been in business now for the best part of half a century. They have invested millions of rand, all of them have not yet packed up, and they constitute one of the more stable factors in our shaky society. This is not a time for certain white people to place a stain on the names of other whites, including Afrikaans-speaking people, because of their professed patriotism, which is a misplaced form of vandalism and terror.

This is the time for a white man to show his mettle, to show that he can be a firm and stable example of social development, that he is entitled to his claim that he can be a leader, and that he is a true African to whom other dark-skinned Africans should look in a brotherly spirit and with respect.

A sticker campaign and related incidents serve no cause other than to aggravate the growing rift which the country's multi-government system is daily aiding and abetting.

And these people must take care, because the day of retribution will come. And when that day comes, there will be no place for them, even in the country where they were born.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CUBAN TROOPS IN ANGOLA

MB271038 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The South African foreign affairs minister, Mr Pik Botha, says the presence of Cuban troops in Angola creates an atmosphere that encourages SWAPO to continue with its acts of terror. Speaking in Stellenbosch, he said that the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola has been a cardinal point in the South-West African negotiations since 1978.

He said the South African Government has to create an atmosphere in South-West Africa in which the people there can exercise their free choice. This meant that if they want a Marxist government then the South African Government can do nothing about it. Mr Botha said that the terrorist onslaught against South Africa is aimed at winning the country for the Soviet Union. He said South Africa is a rich target for the Soviets because of its mineral riches, its general development and its established infrastructure. The Soviets have to subjugate South Africa in order to further their desire to subjugate the world, and any political party that thinks otherwise is naive.

MORE THAN 100 ARRESTED IN CAPE TOWN PASS RAIDS

MB271333 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pass raids continued in Cape Town this morning. More than 100 people were arrested in a predawn swoop. In Cape Town, Catherine Thompson:

Administration board officials raided the Crossroads squatter area today and arrested 170 people for alleged pass offenses. Yesterday, 100 people appeared in the commissioner's court in Langa for being in the Cape illegally.

The arrests bring to about 2,000 the number of people arrested in pass raids in the past month. Until today the raids, described as "routine" by board officials, have concentrated on the single men's hostels and white suburbs. Today's raids, between 0400 and 0600 in the morning, was on land next to the administration board which has been set aside for squatters resettled from Hout Bay last year.

ZAMBIAREAGAN ADMINISTRATION POLICY ON NAMIBIA SCORED

MB271555 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Blackmail is a very dirty trick commonly used by cowardly people who hold grudges against others.

But it becomes dirtier and even sinister when used politically and financially by respected governments like that of the United States of America for that matter.

The popular belief is that, through its own experience, the United States always stands up for the wishes of the majority against those of the minority.

But contrary to that belief, the U.S. Reagan administration is apparently using political blackmail over Namibia. The majority of nations want Namibia to be free this year.

Even the so-called western "contact group" of which the United States is a key member says it has finished its work and Namibia can become independent "at the mere flicker of a switch".

But the Reagan administration is holding a gun over that move. It is insisting that Namibia cannot be free until Cuban troops leave Angola. That certainly is not the wish of the majority of nations.

The United States is here giving its full support to apartheid South Africa.

Namibia apart, the Reagan administration is now using financial blackmail against the United Nations itself. As reported on page 3, it has suspended its payments to the important International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

And the reason for that action is that the majority of the members of IAEA voted in Vienna, Austria, on September 24 to reject Israel's credentials.

Here again the United States is merely supporting the minority party, its surrogate Zionist Israel. The statements of Reagan's Secretary of State George Shultz have put paid to that. [as published]

The United States may have to "wheel and deal" with South Africa and Israel. But that should not be at the expense of the majority views of the entire world. To do that is to use jackboot diplomacy.

By her own actions, America's intentions in southern Africa, over her own imposed Cuban twist on Namibia, are now suspect.

Also suspicious and sinister are her intentions over the Middle East.

If the majority of the world rejects apartheid South Africa and expels Israel from all participation of United Nations fora, the United States should not be seen to subvert that majority decision.

America's current decisions on Namibia and on the United Nations through the IAEA are fast eroding the confidence the Third World countries have in the United States.

Those nations, of which Zambia is one, do not believe that "he who pays the piper calls the tune" or, as the Americans say, "have money, will rule".

The United States may pay the largest contribution to keep the IAEA going. But that is no reason why the IAEA or any other international agency or the United Nations itself, in which she is involved, should accept the minority wishes of the United States and its surrogates.

ZIMBABWE

BOTSWANA'S PRESIDENT MASIRE CONTINUES VISIT

State Banquet Remarks

CA271104 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The presidents of Zimbabwe and Botswana, Comrade Banana and Dr Masire, have rejected any attempts to link the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with the granting of independence to Namibia. Speaking at a state banquet hosted by Comrade Banana in honor of Dr Masire the two presidents called for the immediate implementation of UN Resolution No 435. The resolution calls for a cease-fire, withdrawal of South African occupation forces from Namibia and the holding of UN supervised elections leading to the territory's independence.

Comrade Banana and Dr Masire also condemned the Pretoria regime for its acts of destabilization against independent African states in southern Africa. Both presidents emphasized the importance of economic and political independence, adding that the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordination Committee, SADCC, is an essential means to obtain these forms of independence. Comrade Banana praised Botswana for the role it played during Zimbabwe's war of liberation.

More on Talks, Banquet Remarks

MB271434 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The president, Dr Masire, held talks yesterday in Harare with Zimbabwean authorities on the possibility of opening border posts at (Matsilije), Maitengwe and Pandamatenga. The meeting between the two parties was held at Prime Minister Mugabe's office soon after Dr Masire's arrival in Harare, and among other issues discussed was the possibility of Botswana-Zimbabwe permanent cooperation.

According to our newsmen covering the president, Dr Masire also discussed the possibility of constructing a dam in northern Botswana with Zimbabwean leaders, and the training of Botswana students in technical institutions in Zimbabwe. Top on the agenda was problems involving the national affairs of Zimbabwe and the security within the two countries.

At a banquet in his honor last night, President Masire said the attainment of independence and self-determination in Zimbabwe has been a welcome development to Botswana.

He said the people of Botswana have always regarded the liberation of Zimbabwe as their own struggle because, he said, the independence of Botswana would be incomplete as long as racism and colonialism still existed in its neighbors. The president said Botswana rejected any linking between the withdrawal of the Cubans in Angola, and Namibia's independence. The issue of Cuban troops in Angola, he said, was a bilateral one between Angola and Cuba and the Namibian issue was a colonial one. President Masire pointed out that Cuban troops are in Angola to help repel South African aggression, adding that South African attacks on Angola have increased in recent months.

Dr Masire said the source of strife and destabilization in southern Africa is South Africa's racial policy within her borders and its colonialist policy in Namibia. If South Africa were to abandon these two policies there could be no reason why she would not be accepted within the fold of independent Africa. Dr Masire told the gathering that there was no cause to fear that a majority-ruled South Africa could practice racism in reverse because he said Botswana and Zimbabwe had demonstrated that black and white can live together in peace and harmony.

President Masire was responding to an earlier remark made by President Banana, who said that the people of Zimbabwe fully realized and appreciated the vital role that Botswana played during the liberation struggle. President Banana said his country joined other frontline states in resisting South Africa's unacceptable policies, adding that Zimbabwe will support progressive forces fighting the inhuman apartheid policies.

To this end, he said, we shall give necessary moral, material and political support to the ANC and PAC [Pan-African Congress].

Dr Masire left for Bulawayo this morning and was scheduled to address a rally at (Babar Place) before going on to (Mavingo), where he will spend the night. The president will tour Zimbabwe ruins tomorrow before going on to (Sakuba) to address another rally. He will return to Harare on Friday where he will conclude talks with Zimbabwean leaders. Dr Masire and his party will return to Gaborone on Saturday and members of the public are requested to be at the airport at 1300 to welcome the president back.

Addresses Rally

MB271715 Harare Domestic Service in English 1615 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The president of Botswana, Dr Masire, today spoke of the importance of unity in the process of nationbuilding. Addressing a rally in (Babar's Place), Bulawayo, as he continued his 5-day visit to Zimbabwe, Dr Masire said national unity transcends all other considerations, be they political or tribal. Dr Masire told Zimbabweans that unity is paramount because the hard-won independence can be lost if racialism and tribalism are practiced. He said the same can be said on regional cooperation. Dr Masire noted that Zimbabwe's liberation struggle succeeded because of the support given by its neighbors. The Botswana leader also referred to the apartheid system being tried by the white minority regime in South Africa. He said [words indistinct] should learn from what is going on in Zimbabwe and Botswana, where people of all races are living together in harmony. He declared **racialism** has no place in any independent country.

More on Rally Speeches

MB271844 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The president of Botswana, Dr Masire, has called for closer cooperation between the people of Zimbabwe and Botswana and the consolidation of fraternal relations which exist between the two countries. Addressing a mass rally at (Babar Place) stadium in Bulawayo today, Dr Masire said the people of Zimbabwe and Botswana should not regard the artificial boundary between them as a barrier to social interaction. He stressed that the independence of Zimbabwe serves as an inspirational and morale booster for the people of Namibia and South Africa who are still being oppressed. Dr Masire also emphasized that racialism and tribalism have no place in any independent country because they are divisive.

Speaking on the same occasion, the president, Comrade Banana, praised Botswana for its support and contribution to the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe. Comrade Banana described Botswana as a great country because of its support to the oppressed people and the unity of its people.

In his address, the minister of home affairs, Comrade Ushowekundze, said the absence of an extradition treaty between Zimbabwe and some of her neighbors is hindering some of our police investigations. He said the problem of criminals and dissidents who have fled to Botswana can be adequately dealt with by the almost identical immigration regulations of the two countries.

After the rally, Dr Masire and his delegation flew to (Mashingo), where he is expected to visit the great Zimbabwe tomorrow. Dr Masire will also address a mass rally at (Chakuba) stadium in Mutare tomorrow. The public has been requested to give him a rousing welcome.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. STANCE ON NAMIBIA

MB261111 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Oct 82 p 8

[Editorial: "The Bully Boy"]

[Text] It is true, as the president of Angola, Cde Eduardo dos Santos, said in Harare last week, that the liberation of Namibia is inevitable; and it will come, not as a gift, but as a result of conquest by the liberation forces.

The intransigence of the Botha regime in South Africa will only result in the further unnecessary destruction of life and property without any alteration in the inevitability of right triumphing over wrong in both Namibia and South Africa.

What is most astounding and inscrutable is the political stance of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the question of Namibian independence. His policy that he can only stop frustrating Namibian independence when Cuban troops have left Angola, defies both logic and morality in a most original and unearthly way.

It personifies naked international bullying of small nations by a big power. According to Reagan there is no morality in international relations. It is the morality of power. Might is infallible and always right.

And justice, as Plato said, is that which is in the interest of the stronger -- in the interest of America. There is no justice for weak and small nations. There is no justice for Angolans and Namibians -- for the simple reason that they are weak.

It is patently clear that there is no relationship whatsoever between the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and the natural right of the Namibians to regain their country which was usurped by South Africa. Indeed, where is the relationship? It remains invisible even when one uses magnifying glasses.

The Cubans are in Angola at the invitation of the legitimate government and people of that country to help further the security of a young nation threatened by imperialist-backed malcontents and by South Africa. Cde Sam Nujoma and Namibians have nothing to do with the Cuban presence in Angola and have no control over Angolan affairs.

But Reagan is asking Cde Nujoma to remove Cubans from Angola so that he may stop aiding and abetting South Africa and engaging in activities to frustrate Namibian independence.

This runs against the grain of rationality and realism. President Reagan could as well say to Cde Sam Nujoma and Namibians: There will be no independence for Namibia unless the inhabitants of Mars call at the White House. We are trying to show the absurd irrelevance of President Reagan's policy on Namibia. There is nothing Cde Nujoma can do about Martians.

We are frightened by Reagan's leadership of the West. the destruction of the moral fabric undergirding international relations and substituting in their place expediency, opportunism, the jungle law of "might is right", and bullying small nations just for the "sin" that they are weak, undermines the equilibrium of international co-existence, world unity and peace.

Reagan must think again about his negative, irrational and bullying policy on Namibia. His Western allies should help him to see the folly and absurdity of that policy.